THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

JANUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Port Almanac—January 30.

Sun Rises	7.02 A M
Sun Sets	5.35 P M
Day's Length	10 h 33 m
High Water at Southport	7.30 A M
High Water at Wilmington	9.18 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 30.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 37°; 8 p. m., 45°, maximum, 58°; minimum, 34°; mean 44°.

Rainfall for the day 0; rainfall for the month up to date, 2.45.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair; slightly warmer; variable winds.

The pressure has fallen slightly in the Eastern and Southern districts and has risen in the Northwest.

A belt of moderately high pressure covers the coast districts from Maine to Florida.

The weather is generally clear in other portions of the country. The temperature has risen slightly in all districts east of the Mississippi. It is colder in the Northwest. Continued fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast districts, the Lake regions and the Northwest, and cloudy and threatening weather, probably accompanied by rain, in the Southwest.

OUTLINES.

Senate and House—Senator Tillman played to crowded galleries; report on resolutions concerning Cuba placed on the calendar; the House Bond bill with free coinage substitute considered; pension matters in the House. —— Gone gunning — President Cleveland left Washington Tuesday on the lighthouse tender Maple. —— A traitor responsible for the disaster to the filibustering steamer Hawkins. —— The Packwood murders—Final acquittal of the men charged with a most brutal crime. —— Foreign news—Revolution in Khartoum; the Mahdi overthrown. —— Sensational shooting—A young man attempts to take the life of a young lady and then shoots himself, at a church revival in Richmond, Va. —— Incendiary fires—Fire bugs at work in Lancaster, Pa. —— Boundary dispute—The United States charged with having usurped title to land belonging to British Columbia. —— The Transvaal—President Kruger issues warning to persons who may create disturbances. —— The Liberty Bell will start on its return to Philadelphia to-day. —— West Virginia lynching—A negro gathering at Elk Horn demands arrest and punishment of the lynchers. —— Fatal shooting—A colored boy killed by a white lad at Richmond, Va. —— Boiler explosion with fearful and fatal results near Black, Georgia. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call was easy at 3@4 per cent.; last loan at 4 and closing offered at 4 per cent.; cotton quiet; middling gulf 8¼c; middling 8¼c; Southern flour quiet and firm; common to extra fair $2.80@3.90; good to choice $3.00@3.20; wheat—spot dull and firmer with options: No. 2 red in store and at elevator 67¼c; afloat 78c; corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 36¼c; afloat 37¼c. spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 30½@31c; rosin quiet and unchanged; strained common to good $1.60@1.65c.

The latest medical discovery is reported from Germany, to the effect that Dr. Behring, of Leipzig, has discovered an anti cholera serum.

As an evidence that the Illinois Central Railroad is preparing for business it is stated that it will spend $750,000 on its docks, warehouses and yards in New Orleans.

The American consul at Chin Kiang pays Japan the compliment to say that while she has made marvellous progress in industrial and educational matters, she has made equal progress in military matters and now has the best organized army in the world.

When Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, carried the Queen's letter to the Sultan, the Sultan kept him waiting in a cold room long enough to contract a severe cold. Probably if Ambassador Currie's real sentiments were known he would like to make it hot for the Sultan.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, gets up at 3 o'clock in the morning, has breakfast at 4, and never goes to theatres, shows, circuses or anything of that kind. Paul may not know it, but he is missing a good deal of fun.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 830. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,968

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

The speculative spirit develops early in some Atlanta boys. When Henry Irving played there Major Burke gave a boy $10 to buy him three parquette tickets. The boy bought the tickets, handed them to the Major in an envelop, and skipped away, having business somewhere else. When the Major opened his envelop he discovered that he had three gallery tickets, which cost the boy $1 each, and that the boy was $7 ahead on the transaction. He then concluded that that boy had a head on him for business.

A City of Mexico dispatch of the 26th inst. states as an illustration of the business activity of that country that the imports of cotton goods from England in 1895 were 51,470,100 yards, against 29,471,400 in 1894, in addition to which the home cotton mills were running extra time to supply the demand, which they could not meet. The importation of print goods rose from 9,548,700 yards in 1894 to 17,368,400 in 1895. That's the way silver money is ruining Mexico.

It is said that President Kruger, of the Transvaal, was a remarkably tough man in his young days, and could run along with a horse for half a day and tire the horse out. But he spent his early boyhood in the rugged wilds of Pennsylvania, where if he hadn't been tough he couldn't have lived long enough to run away. At the age of seventy he is hale and hearty and will not object to living a hundred or more years yet, unless the outlanders become too saucy and make life a burden.

The widow of John Morrissey, of New York, the once famous pugilist, Congressman (not so famous) and gambling house runner, is still living but is blind and paralyzed. She married John when he was a deck hand on one of her father's boats. When John was in his glory and rich she had the run of the good and gay things of life, but she has been on the ragged edge since, and now sympathizing people in New York have started to raise a fund for her support.

In going through the plunder of an old bachelor who died suddenly in Pennsylvania a short while ago, $4,000 in money was found hid in an old chest, $3,785 of which was in gold. Here is that much of the $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 that Governor Flower says is stuck away in cracks, corners and stockings by the people of this country.

Some of the London papers have made the discovery that Grover Cleveland is "half Irishman." Which half they do not say. His "better half" is an undiluted American.

Bismarck says he is not in favor of women meddling in politics. Old roosters of Bismarckian build like to do all the political business themselves.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. B. COOPER—Cheese.
WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper.
WIL. SAV. & Trust Co.—Chief object.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The box sheet for the "Story of the Reformation" will be opened at Yates' to-morrow at 6 a. m.

— A masquerade ball at Adrian hall last evening, was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

— Desirable real estate in the city will be sold by auction to-day at Messrs. Cronly & Morris' sales room, No. 120 Princess street.

— By reference to the STAR's special correspondence from Raleigh, it will be seen that the president and secretary of the Teachers' Assembly and a representative of the S. A. L., will arrive in Wilmington this morning upon invitation of Mayor Harriss, with a view to selecting a place for the annual meeting of the Assembly in July next.

A Restraining Order.

An order was issued yesterday by Judge Starbuck of the Superior Court, upon application of Commander Francis Winslow of the North Carolina Naval Battalion, directing Lieutenant Commander George L. Morton to appear at Clinton, February 12th, and show cause why he should not be restrained from promulgating orders to the Naval Reserves or exercising other functions of command. Messrs. Geo. Rountree and Ricard & Weill are counsel for Commander Winslow in the case.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale", are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Clarence Maffitt is quite sick at his home on Dock street.

— Mr. Bruce Williams, of Burgaw, is in the city on business.

— Mr. T. H. Warren, of New York, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. M. C. James, of Wallace, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. L. Atkinson, of Ivanhoe, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. R. M. Nimocks, of Fayetteville, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. R. H. Long, of Calabash, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Messrs. H. L. Fry and E. D. Kyle, of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., are here on business.

— Dr. Geo. L. Kirby, superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, arrived in the city last night.

— Messrs. R. E. Allison, W. E. L. Sperry and F. S. Warren, of New York, were registered at The Purcell yesterday.

—Mr. Thos. A. Jones, of Westbrook, who has been visiting friends in this city, returned to his home yesterday.

— Messrs. J. A. Owens, W. W. Martin, Andrew I. George and J. I. Pridgen, of Baltimore, were among the arrivals at The Purcell yesterday.

—Miss Lou Brock, of Cheraw, S. C., who has been visiting Miss Lilla Atkinson, of this city, left yesterday to visit relatives in Charleston, S. C.

— Mr. J. Sorsby, ticket agent for the A. C. L. in this city, who has been sick for the past few weeks, returned here yesterday from his home in Wallace.

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

Interesting Lecture at the Y. M. C. A. by Rev. Dr. Robert Strange.

The Y. M. C. A. auditorium was crowded last night with members and friends of the Association to hear Dr. Strange's discussion of the Armenian situation. The demand for tickets was far beyond expectation, and the audience assembled in the hall was a most flattering one.

Dr. Strange spoke for more than an hour, first describing the inhabitants of Armenia and the customs and habits of its people. He said that the Armenians were the most industrious and thrifty subjects of the Sultan of Turkey, and that they were peaceable, and even when they were taxed beyond endurance, and insulted because of their faith, still they were peaceful and never rebellious.

He related many touching incidents of the slaughter of the Armenians by the Kurds, and how the massacre was kept up, even after the imploring of many victims, and threats of the English Government. Any one who was a listener to the lecture could not but feel that the "sick man' of Europe should be dethroned and the horrible butchery stopped.

The lecture was indeed a master production, and the Doctor showed that he had not only mastered his theme, but was fully competent to handle this most difficult subject. Dr. Strange had a large map, prepared for the occasion, from which he showed the situation of Armenia and the surrounding country.

The lecture was given under the management of the Y. M. C. A. and it was one of the series of practical talks that will be continued.

The next talk will be on the Cuban trouble. The speaker and the date of the lecture have not been determined, but will be announced at an early day. The lecture will be free to members and friends of the Association.

SUPERIOR COURT.

One of the Jno. C. Davis Cases on Trial—Argued by Counsel and Given to the Jury.

Very nearly all of yesterday's session of the Superior Court was consumed in hearing argument in the case of Kate T. Morecock vs. Hester J. Craig. Geo. R. Rountree, Esq., opened for the plaintiff, followed by Messrs. Frank McNeill for the defence. A. J. Ricaud for plaintiff, C. P. Lockey and Thos. W. Strange for the defence and Sol. C. Weill for plaintiff. The arguments were concluded at 4 40 p. m. Judge Starbuck then charged the jury for about eight minutes, reviewing the facts and instructing them upon the law in the case. The following two issues were handed the jury to be answered:

First. Was John C. Davis a subscribing witness to the deed, dated September 8, 1891?

Second. Did the defendant execute the deed to the plaintiff, dated September 8, 1891?

The case at 6 p. m. went to the jury, and up to 12 o'clock last night no verdict had been returned.

Two other cases were disposed of during the day:

J. L. Lockhart vs. Sol. Bear, Continued.

M. Frank & Son vs. J. M. Powell. Judgment for plaintiff.

The court, at 6:05 p. m., took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

Exports Foreign.

The Swedish barque *Svea* cleared yesterday for London, Eng., with 4,879 barrels rosin, valued at $7,860. Vessel and cargo by Paterson, Downing & Co.

The Norwegian barque *Iona* cleared for Stettin, Germany, with 4,935 barrels rosin, valued at $8,915 07. Vessel and cargo by the S. P. Shotter Company.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

ITS PROMISES UNFOLDING.

The Story of the Reformation Will Be Given a Charming Rendition.

Volumes have been written and barrelfuls of sermons and addresses delivered on the life of Martin Luther, the great reformer of the 16th century. A world through many generations has read and heard the story of his life, and yet, how much that is new and novel and vivid in this old story will be shown in the presentation of the "Story of the Reformation" at the Opera House Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week. Picture, song and story are used to fix indelibly upon the retina and tympanum the salient points in the life and works of Luther, of which song will by no means be the least factor.

In the second scene, as choir-men are included the following—Messrs. Horace Emerson, C. H. Robinson, Sr., J. D. Smith, C. H. Robinson, Jr., Geo. P. Taylor, U. M. Robinson, R. G. Rankin, Jr., C. V. Motte, A. S. Holden, Chas. Blomme, Wm. Rehder, Herbert K Holden, J. W. Fleet, Chas. H. Cooper. They will be attired as choir-men and sing appropriate selections.

The solo of Miss Kenan, "Over the Line," will be well received, as it is most touching and appropriate.

The entertainment will be much enhanced by the music, which will be furnished by a select orchestra, under the management of Mr. Sim Schloss. On every hand the friends of the Shelter of the Silver Cross are providing themselves with tickets to insure themselves good reserved seats when the chart opens at Yates' on Friday, at 9 a. m. Judging from present indications the reserved seats will be taken very rapidly when the chart opens. In Raleigh only one reserved seat was left when the day of the entertainment arrived. The participants are doing excellent work at the rehearsals.

Under date of December 9, 1893, Rev. Spaulding, a Baptist minister, writes the following in an unsolicited letter: "I am happy to say that I heard the 'Story of the Reformation' last summer in Prohibition Park, given to a large and refined audience. Many came from New York and Brooklyn. It is the best thing I ever heard or saw to enlighten and educate the people, and ought to be given in every city, town and village in the land. Everybody ought to go."

MEMORIAL DAY.

Arrangements for its Observance on Sunday, May 10th, 1896, by the Ladies' Memorial Association.

A called meeting of the Memorial Association was held yesterday afternoon in the W. L. I. Armory.

The meeting was called by the president, Mrs. Ida Stevenson, to decide whether the celebration shall be on the 10th of May, which falls on Sunday this year, or Monday, the day following. It was decided to have the observance on the 10th of May. Rev. Moses Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va., will be asked to deliver a memorial sermon.

A committee of four ladies was appointed to consider whether the Memorial Association shall be merged into the Daughters of the Confederacy, or not.

The decorations for Memorial Day will be prepared at the Lodge at Oakdale Cemetery on Saturday, May 9th.

The meeting then adjourned.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—158 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 10 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—580 bales cotton, 15 casks spirits turpentine, 35 bbls rosin, 36 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—6 bales cotton, 14 casks spirits turpentine.

Steamer Daggett—3 bbls rosin, 80 bbls tar, 6 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner Stonewall—80 casks spirits turpentine, 139 bbls rosin.

McFails Raft—596 bbls rosin.

Judge's Raft—418 bbls rosin, 68 bbls tar.

Underwood's Raft—329 bbls rosin.

Wood's Raft—15 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 689 bales; spirits turpentine, 61 casks; rosin, 1,367 bbls; tar, 159 bbls.; crude turpentine, 19 bbls.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Reorganization.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says: The Baltimore reorganization committee of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Tuesday, changed the plan of reorganization so that the amount of the prior lien bonds is reduced from $500,000 to $400,000. The privilege of redeeming these bonds at any time after four years at 105 and accrued interest is also reserved. It was decided to offer these securities to holders of the first mortgage bonds. The $581,500 of general mortgage bonds provided by the plan to be issued for betterments or extensions will be available for redeeming the prior lien bonds. This change will make the general mortgage a first lien after the year 1900. Increased earnings of the property caused the committee to take this action.

Funeral of the Late W. G. Fowler, Esq.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Mr. Wm. G. Fowler were held yesterday afternoon at the residence, South Front street, corner of Ann, conducted by Rev. Robt. Strange, D.D. The interment was in Oakdale Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Major D. O'Connor, Dr. W. W. Harriss, Capt. W. P. Oldham, and Messrs. Charles H. Robinson, Thos. Evans, J. T. Harper, Sam'l Northrop and S. W. Skinner.

Justice Bunting's Court.

Abraham Telfair and Rufus Davis were before Justice Bunting yesterday, charged with an affray in which deadly weapons were used. The fight occurred last Thursday night, corner of Front and Orange streets. Two deadly weapons were used—a rock and a knife. Davis was cut with the knife in the hands of Telfair. Both were bound over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $25 each.

TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY

MAY MEET THIS YEAR IN WILMINGTON OR VICINITY.

Tobacco Breaks in Raleigh—Wreck on the S. A. L. Near Hoffman—The Brown-Satterfield Trials—New Church Edifice to be Erected in Raleigh—Reed Literature—Serious Accident to a Young Lady.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 29

Solicitor E. W. Pou and Mr. H. M. Hill, a recent graduate of the University law class, have formed a copartnership for the practice of law in civil cases. Mr. Hill will locate here and Mr. Pou will remain in Smithfield.

Shaw University suspended exercises upon learning of the death of Elijah Shaw, its founder.

Yesterday was one of the biggest days Raleigh ever had in the tobacco business. Both warehouses were taxed. Sales continue to-day. Good prices prevail.

There was a wreck on the R. & A. division of the S. A. L. near Hoffman, about eighty miles from here, early this morning. Eight box cars were torn up. The cause is not known, though it is supposed that the train divided. No lives were lost so far as is known. The vestibule was delayed eleven hours.

Rev. Josiah Potts, who recently resigned as teller in the Treasury Department, has returned from a visit to Contentny Quarterly Meeting of Quakers in Wayne county. He reports quite a large attendance.

Mr. G. D. Aurin, of Bridgewater, Mass., will move his stock breeding farm to this city. He will arrive with a string of horses next week.

Editor Ayer sits down on Senator Lindsay's proposition to fuse with the Democrats, with all the force of a multiplex trip-hammer. He says the Populists tried to co-operate with the Democrats, but they "wouldn't."

Referring to the Brown-Satterfield matter, the *Caucasian* again announces that it will give Solicitor Pou the names of parties, who, if examined by the grand jury, might prove able to throw more light and information on the Brown Satterfield case than the public is now in possession of. If these men or either of them were corrupted, somebody did the corrupting. Who was this somebody?

Solicitor Pou has already openly stated that if given any information on the subject he would prosecute the parties, whether of high or low degree. All the *Caucasian* has to do is to speak out; the Solicitor will either prosecute or back down. It is a splendid opportunity.

The latest in the Presidential race has developed here in Raleigh. It originates from Reed's headquarters and shows to what extent the great men of the nation will resort to further their interests in the race for the Presidency. "Heelers" are distributing literature neatly arranged and enclosed in an envelope. A circular with a handsome cut of Reed tells about the man from Maine and his eminent qualifications. Yesterday a reporter saw a person with a big handful of these envelopes, which he was giving out.

Mr. L. Banks Holt will dispose of his fine stock in New York city early in February. Catalogues of the horses will be out this week.

At a meeting of the vestry of the Good Shepherd Church recently, a committee was selected to adopt plans for the new edifice which is to be erected soon at a cost of $40,000.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

J. Y. Joyner, president, and Chas. J. Parker, secretary, of the Teachers' Assembly, and H. S. Beard, Seaboard Air Line representative, leave for Wilmington to-night upon invitation of Mayor Harriss to look at Wilmington and vicinity with a view of selecting a place for the annual meeting of the Teachers' Assembly next July.

Miss Hattie Dillon, formerly of Goldsboro, was thrown from a buggy in a runaway to-day and seriously injured. Doctors cannot state whether she is injured fatally. Her head is crushed and there are internal injuries.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Report of Treasurer of Associated Charities for the month of December, 1895:

Receipts—December 1st, balance on hand, $18.75; New Hanover county, 175.00; W. H. Sprunt, 10.00. Cash, 5.00; R. N. Sweet, 10.00; A. A. Brown, 2.00; B. F. King, 2.00; Mrs. B. F. King, 2.00; H. Gerdes, 50c; Mrs. C. P. Bolles, 1.00; Mrs. J. W. Norwood, 1.00; Jas. G. Swann, 1.00; Jas. I. Metts, 5.00; Norwood Giles, 5.00; Mrs. Norwood Giles, 2.00; A. S. Heide, 5.00; E. F. Johnson, 1.00; James Sprunt 10.00; J. S. Worth, 10.00; Mrs. Geo. Kidder, 5.00; A. J. Howell, Jr., 1.00; J. W. Martenis, 2.50; G. J. Boney, 5.00; Divine & Chadbourn, 2.00; A. D. Brown, 5.00. B. F. Hall, 20.00; John McLaurin, 2.00; Mrs. H. G. Smallbones, 5.00; Miss Annie Kidder, 5.00; Cash, 5.00; Mrs. E. V. Baltzer, 2.00, Mrs. H. C. McQueen, 5.00; H. C. McQueen, 5.00; T. W. Wood, 50c.; Owen Fennell, 1.00; George Honnett, 5.00; W. R. Morrison, 25c; P. Heinsberger, 50c; W. H. Green, 50c.; L. B. Pennington. 50c.; H. Moore, 50c.; Cash, 50c.; J. M. Solky, 2.00; Cash, 1.00. Total, $348.00.

Expenses—Groceries, $138.40; secretary's salary, 25.00; Catherine Kennedy Home, 12.50; cash help, 18.00; janitor, 2.00; rent, 10.00; burial expenses, 4.00; for the sick, 60c; unloading wood, 3.00; hauling wood; 80c; railroad fare, 3.50; Walker Meares, collecting subscriptions, 3.08; postage, 80c. December 31, balance on hand, $144.82. Total, $348.00.

Contributions of clothing were received from the Jewish Ladies' Sewing Society, Mrs. Wooten, Mrs. S. P. Collier; from Miss Nellie Durham and Master James Durham, books and candy.

Bad Accident to Mr. L. Tate Bowden.

Mr. L. Tate Bowden, foreman of the Powers Gibbs Fertilizer Company, was seriously hurt last night.

While returning to the city from the works on a shifting engine last evening about 9 o'clock, in rounding a curve near the oil mill, the engine collided with some box cars on the track. Mr. Bowden was thrown from the engine and his left leg was caught between the locomotive and tender and crushed.

The railroad authorities sent a conveyance for him and carried him to his home on Red Cross street, where physicians were in attendance, who found it necessary to perform an operation and amputated the leg below the knee. Mr. Bowden was besides severely bruised, and it is feared sustained internal injuries, that may prove serious.

— — Local forecast: Partly cloudy; warmer; southwesterly winds.

SITUATION IN COTTON.

Hubbard Bros.' Report—Trade Out of Gear and Merchants Do Not Know What to Do—Speculations Concerning the Next Crop a Disturbing Factor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

EDITOR STAR—While the markets have lost the greater part of the improvement of the past week, merchants remain undecided as to the future course of prices, and look in vain for some positive factor that may enable them to reach a definite conclusion upon which to base their future operations. Manchester continues to purchase cotton in Liverpool for immediate delivery at prices higher than those for the forward deliveries, and apparently takes each day, her full consumption; a strange condition of affairs, if the supply of cotton in Liverpool later in the season is to be so small as to create danger of a "squeeze." One would think, if any such danger existed, that the more distant positions would be selling at a premium instead of a discount upon the immediate positions.

Our market continues to remain the lowest of all the markets of the world, and if freight arrangements could be effected, a larger portion of our stock would move to Liverpool, but the amount of wheat and other products going abroad has so absorbed the freight room that there is little left for cotton.

The reasons for this market being depressed are not difficult to state; the depression in the dry goods trade has left the mills with large stocks of goods on hand and so long as they continue to accumulate, we cannot expect support from the mercantile community; then the offering of the new crop by fertilizer manufacturers places daily upon the market an amount of cotton for which it is difficult to find buyers, as manufacturers are not disposed to contract for future supplies of raw material when they have large supplies of goods in their warehouses. At the same time the Southern markets are firm, as the exporters are able to pay high prices for immediate shipment because of the premium paid in Liverpool for cotton on the spot, and therefore the entire situation is so much out of gear that merchants really do not know what to do.

Many expect a large crop next season and lower prices, but they realize that it is a long time from now until October and any bad crop advices might render the position of those who have sold new crop deliveries an extremely hazardous one. On the other hand there are many who hold that present prices, in view of the condition of trade for the past three months, discount a crop this season of 7,000,000 bales, as they argue that with a supply for two years of 17,000,000 bales, it is not likely that the consumption will make greater inroads into the visible and invisible supply than to reduce them to the figures of August, 1894. A few hold, with Mr. Ellison, that our consumption will reduce our supplies as low as those of 1889, but they have not the courage of their convictions and are afraid to own any quantity of cotton at present prices.

The India movement continues upon a large scale and the latest mail advices from Liverpool report the stock in Bombay as nearly thrice that of last season, with holders expecting higher prices.

Our wheat market is affected by reports of severe drought in India, but the cotton manufacturing centres report an excellent demand for goods from that market.

Yours, truly,
HUBBARD BROS & Co.

COTTON AND WHEAT.

No Material Change in Prices of Futures.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

NEW YORK, January 29.—The cotton market has been governed by orders and very little outside influence. The receipts at the ports are heavier than expected. Private dispatches from Manchester are quite encouraging. The dull dry goods market of this country reflects somewhat on the prices of cotton, and this item has probably prevented an advance. May option closed at 8.09. No material change from yesterday. The Cotton Exchange members met to-day and voted in favor of establishing a clearing house, by a vote of 157 ayes to 56 nays.

There is a firmer feeling in wheat and some buying, which the crowd in its imaginative mood thinks looks like Armour, but the trade is not large and considerable selling is noticeable. May option 64½c. CROLIUS & Co.

APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. Bone, P. E.

Brunswick circuit, Bethel—February 1, 2.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen—February 8th.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Wheatland—February 9th and 10th.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh—February 10th.

Elizabeth circuit, Singleton—February 15th and 16th.

Carver's Creek, Wayman—February 22nd and 23rd.

Kenansville circuit and Onslow Mission, Worley Chapel—February 29th and March 1st.

Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.

Magnolia circuit, Centenary—March 14th and 15th.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKkeeper. Several years experience and can furnish all the reference required. Address "X," jan 30 tf Care of STAR Office.

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.
By CRONLY & MORRIS.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 30th inst., at 12 m., we will sell at our sales rooms, 120 Princess street, That Admirable Lot with all Buildings thereon, upon the N. W. intersection Princess with Fifth street. Needs no comment; view it, is all that is necessary. That commodious 2-story Brick building west of and adjoining National Bank of Wilmington, 43 x 66 feet. Income derived from same over $600 00 per annum. That desirable Lot 75 ft. front, with a depth of 90 ft., upon Nutt street, 54 6 in. North of Walnut st., opposite the Champion Cotton Press and in close proximity to Atlantic Coast Line depot. We will show any of the property as above and any information in regard thereto by applying at office, 120 Princess street.

January 25, 1896. 24 25 & 27 jan 30 2t

DO YOU WANT

EMBROIDERIES?

JOHNSON & FORE

Can Furnish You.

The largest, handsomest and cheapest stock ever exhibited in this city, have just been opened at

No. 111 Market St.

NEW WHITE GOODS.

—AL—

CAPES

—AND—

Jackets

now on hand will be sold regardless of COST.

DRESS GOODS

continue to sell at reduced prices.

Telephone call 193. jan 26 1t

Clothing!

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

We intend making a change in our Clothing Department, and in order to do this we will have to make a Clean Sweep.

These Prices are for a short time only:

Men's Wool $6.50 Black Cheviot Suits, $3.50
Brown and Gray $7.00 Suits, $4.50.
Men's Double-breasted All Wool Suit, regular price $7.50, now $3.00.
All Wool $10.50 Suits.
Round Cuts, Square Cuts and Cutaways, 15 different styles, only $7.00.
$15.00 and $18.00 Suits only $9.75.
Big Bargains in Boys' and Children's Suits.

Pants! Pants! Pants!

$1.00 Pants, "good value," 60c.
$1.75 to $4.00 Pants, your choice $1 35.
All of our $7 00 and $6 00 Pants, $3.50.
One lot of Boys' Overcoats, sizes 15 to 18 years, worth $5.00 to $9.00, now $4.98.
Few Men's $12.50 Overcoats, $8.85.

Remember these prices are for a short time only. Do not wait too long, or you will not find the size you want. Take the street car to

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $2.00.
jan 19 tf

STORY OF THE REFORMATION
Or Life of Luther.

OPERA HOUSE,

Monday and Tuesday Evenings,
February 3d and 4th, 8 P. M.

Auspices Ministering Circle of King's Daughters, for the benefit of the Shelter of the Silver Cross.
Elucidated by MRS. H. B. MONROE, the Renowned Philadelphia Lecturer, with the aid of 50 Superb Stereopticon Views and 150 persons from the various churches in 16th Century Costume.
Two Allegorical Processions—Luther's Famous Trial at Worms—Frank Monk and Choir Boys—Nuns Leaving a Convent.
Admission, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats. The chart for selection of reserved seats at Yates' Book Store will be open on and after Friday, January 31st, 9 a m
Novel entertainment.—"Baltimore American," January 21, '96. jan 28 1w

The Chief Object

of this Bank is to Encourage Savings.

We want every money earner in Wilmington to have a Savings Bank Account and deposit something at a regular time. Your money will be in a safe place working for you day and night. You can get it any day if you need it or if a safe and more profitable investment should be offered.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.
jan 26 tf

Cheese, Cheese.

40 Cream Cheese.
50 Boxes Good Luck Powders.
100 Bags Shot.
50 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
10 Barrels Truckers' Potatoes.
500 Gross Matches.
100 Boxes Starch.
100 Boxes Star Lye,
100 Boxes M Lye.
Write for latest price list.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
208 North Water street,
jan 26 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

THE MORNING STAR.
Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.
J. W. MURCHISON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

No 9 North Front St.,

Our Great January Sale

gets headway as the days go by. Such selling of Silks and Dress Goods, of Muslin Underwear and White Goods and Embroideries as we've been doing for a week past makes the store look as if holiday times were here again. This week some new stocks drop into the rush.

Dress Goods.

Two yards for the price of one; sometimes better than that. Those importers' stocks have upset all previous price ideas. We have gone through all the Dress Goods shelves and brought practically everything to the new price level. In some instances there's but a Dress Pattern of a kind; in others the assortment is unbroken. The reductions are like this:

$2.00 goods at 98c.
$4.00 goods at $2.75.
$3.00 goods at $1.50.
$2.00 goods at $1.00.
$1.50 goods at 75c.
38c Suitings 19c.
45c fancy Jacquards, Cheviots and Check Novelties 25c, 54-inch.
60c all-wool Diagonals, Homespuns and Cheviots, very neat and stylish. 44c yard.
50c English Wool Novelty, Spring effects, 30c.
75c Wool Suiting, stylish striped effects, 50c.
$2.00 Soleil, correct colorings, lustrous finish, $1.25.
$1.25 Mohair and Wool Suiting, Jacquard figures, 85c.
$1.25 44 inch English Tweed Novelty, stylish and serviceable, 50c.
$1.50 French Boucle, quiet plaid effects, 98c.

BLACK GOODS.

Crepon Cheviots 68c and 75c yard; good value at $1 and $1.25.
English Clay Diagonals, 48c.
Bright lustred Mohair, 50c yard.
Wide wale Cheviots, 85c instead of $1.25.
Jacquard Fancies, small, neat effects, 49c.
50-inch Storm Serges, 65c; formerly 90c.
Mourning Veils at special prices.

THE SILK SALE

swings into a new week with almost no end of interesting lots. Think of 200 kinds of Silk in a special sale and hardly two pieces alike! Think of quarter prices on some of them! Is it any wonder that they have made such a stir?

Four Special Lots.

No. 1, 1,000 yards of Silk at 25c.
No. 2, 1,000 yards of Silk at 50c.
No. 3, 1,000 yards of Silk at 75c.
No. 4, 1,000 yards of Silk at 98c.

Women's WRAPS at less than half. Thank the so-far-side-tracked Winter for it. We've taken the stock of Jackets of the best maker. Finest goods up to date.

CARPETS AND RUGS—Prices cut to zero. They must go.

Don't miss our GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Katz & Polvogt,

No. 6 NORTH FRONT ST.

N. B.—Two hundred Corsets worth $2 to $3, including C. P., S. C. and other standard brands this week only 95c. jan 12 tf

Tar, Honey and Rum

—COMPOUND—

A purely old fashion Home-Made

Cough and Cold Remedy.

No Opiates of any kind. Pure, harmless, effective. Can be given with perfect safety to the youngest and the oldest. Recommended by the pulpit, the press, and the public to be the greatest Cough Syrup on earth. Made under the personal supervision of

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,
jan 19tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1896

CONVICT LABOR.

One of the problems that perplexes the State of Ohio is what to do with its convicts, how to employ them so as to make them self supporting, without coming into conflict with labor outside the penitentiary. Ohio is not the only State which is or has been confronted by this problem, for all have been or are more or less so now. For some years there has been a growing sentiment against employing the convicts in lines of industry where the work of their hands would come in competition with the handi-work of men and women who have to toil for a living, and this sentiment has become so strong that it has in some States become a political factor, and given parties a great deal of trouble. But in many States, perhaps in most of them, they are still so employed, the States having regular workshops within the penitentiaries, where the prisonors are employed either by the State or by parties who contract with the State for their labor, paying, generally speaking, a nominal price for it.

A few years ago there was a good deal of discussion in some of the State Legislatures occasioned by bills introduced for the establishment of great State turnpikes to be constructed by convict labor. Some of these proposed systems were very elaborate and if carried out would have fixed the States pretty well as far as main highways are concerned, but not in one has any of these systems been carried out, nor gone any further than talk by the Solons. The convicts generally continue to be employed as they have been, that is when employment for them can be found within the prisons, when not, they are farmed out to mining companies, railroads and other corporations which can profitably utilize their labor. Farming them out to corporations has been the usual way when occupation could not be found for them within the prison walls.

Most of the Northern States work their convicts in the prisons, as do most of the Western States. Kansas is one of the exceptions. She employs many if not most of her's in coal mines owned by the State. In the Southern States hiring them out is generally the rule, but much objection to this is found for the double reason that they frequently come into competition and conflict with other labor, and are abused by the task masters, whose only object is to get as much labor out of them as possible, at as little cost as possible, giving but little attention to their comfort or health. Their coming into conflict with other miners was what led to the riots in the coal mines of Tennessee a couple years ago, which were protracted for several months, at great loss to the companies employing the convicts and cost to the State in suppressing the riots. This resulted in the abandonment of the hiring out system and led to the establishment of State farms, a system in which North Carolina was the leader and set the example for other States, Tennessee and Mississippi both following her.

Judged by the poor progress that has been made in solving it this would seem to be a difficult problem, and yet there is nothing difficult in it if it were approached in a business-like way with a serious intention to solve it. Such an institution as a penitentiary, except for the confinement of a dangerous class of criminals or of such as are incapacitated from ordinary manual labor, should not be in existence when there are better and more profitable ways of keeping them.

If the object simply be to make them self-supporting the State farm does well enough, for there they are practically as far removed from the world as if they were in actual confinement, and are at the same time usefully and healthfully employed, which is especially true of the young, who are not fully physically developed and whose habits have not been fully formed. But there are more profitable, if not better ways of employing them than this. The public roads is one, for there is not a State in the Union which could not well and profitably employ every able-bodied convict it has or will have for years to come in making better highways and thus improving the property of and benefitting the State as well as the people who own the property through which the highways would run. When we consider the estimates that have been made by competent men of the immense tax upon the people by bad roads, we can form some estimate of the money value of the convict labor which would make good ones. The cost of this labor might be reduced to a merely nominal figure by establishing somewhere in the section in which the roads were to be constructed farms upon which could be grown most, if not all of the food the convicts would consume, this to be grown by convict labor. For such purpose farms might be easily leased for the time required. The work of a thousand or fifteen hundred convicts thus steadily employed, under skilled and competent supervision would in a few years be worth millions of dollars to the people and the State, without costing a dollar more than it would cost to keep them within walls, for they could be made self-sustaining as we have suggested above.

Another way they could be employed in the South Atlantic coast States is in draining swamp lands which are frequently sold by the States for a nominal price because they are regarded as worthless. Drained they would not only be valuable for the timber upon them, but more valuable as farming lands after the timber was removed. There are many thousands of acres of such swamp lands in all the South Atlantic States, some of which have vast tracts—Florida, as one, had millions of acres, much of which has passed into the hands of companies which drained them and converted them into plantations which are marvels of fertility.

Another way of employing them profitably in States which have unimproved water-powers was suggested recently by Col Reinhardt, of Lincoln county, which is to employ them in improving those water-powers, so that they may be easily utilized by manufacturers who desire to use the power, but who have not the means to do the work necessary. We referred to this suggestion a short while ago as we saw it stated in the Charlotte *News*. Here are several ways by which the problem of convict labor might be solved, and none of them very difficult.

MINOR MENTION.

Another of the fraudulent pretences of the advocates of an increase in tariff duties is shown by the reports of the exports of hops. Hops are among the things that need, according to them, more protection. That's one of the languishing industries which notwithstanding its name is not hopping along as lively as it should, and therefore the Republican politicians in Congress who are trying to pull the wool over the optics of the hop growers, tell them that they should have more protection against foreign hop growers. But notwithstanding this, this country exported in 1894 17,472,975 pounds of hops, and in 1895 17,523,388. Most of this went from the Pacific States, where more attention is given to hop growing than in any other section of the country, and most of it went to England. If the American hop growers can supply the home demand and ship 17,000,000 pounds a year to other countries, where the settling the financial question; it is tinkering with it.

* * *

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, does not figure very conspicuously in the Senate, but if he was always as nearly in accord with the American people as he was in his speech on the Monroe Doctrine, last Tuesday, he ought to be heard from more frequently. He went to the full limit in his interpretation of that, as far in one direction as his Republican colleague Wolcott went in the other. But he went in the right direction, the only logical direction, if the Monroe Doctrine has any meaning, or is to serve any honorable or useful purpose. But even if he were considered brash in his utterances, it was the part of wisdom and patriotism, for the more determination this country shows to stand by that doctrine, to assert it in its broadest sense and defend it at all hazards, the less occasion there will be to defend it with arms. The Senator or Representative who, with the situation as it is, questions the construction or binding force of that document, or throws doubt on the determination of the American people to assert it, is simply throwing obstacles in the way of a peaceful settlement of the question now pending between this Government and Great Britain, honorable to this Government, and encouraging Great Britain to be more assertive, bolder in the assertion of her claims and less willing to consent to equitable arbitration.

The Germans residing in Cape Town, Africa, have passed resolutions condemning the action of Kaiser William in sending that letter to Paul Kruger. It is pretty safe at that distance to do that, but we do not hesitate to remark that none of the chaps who signed that resolution will visit Germany with a copy in his pocket and send his card to William.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Sewell's resolutions on the Monroe Doctrine are in the nature of a backdown. Queer that all the dodgers and cowards in Congress that the President's message has stirred up are Republicans. And most of them have been known in the past as Jingoes.—*New York Mercury, Dem.*

—— Every day the fact that the Monroe doctrine should be clearly emphasized becomes more and more apparent. English aggression in Venezuela is now to be followed by the landing of some German marines at Puerto Cabello, for the enforcement of some railroad claims.—*Atlanta Constitution, Dem.*

—— There is no general antipathy to England in the United States as some papers seem to assume. There are those who are inimical to England, and, on the contrary those who would like to go to England when they die, but the great masses of the people go to neither extreme. There are many more admirers of England in the United States than haters.—*Augusta Chronicle Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Speaking of Schomburgk why not draw the line at the "k?"—*Minneapolis Times.*

— "Order in the court!" shouted the judge. "This is the worst disgrace this court has suffered since I was elected to the judgeship."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Counsel for the defendant, sarcastically—You're a nice fellow, aren't you?

Witness for the plaintiff, cordially—I am, sir; and if I were not on my oath I'd say the same of you.—*Fun.*

— Estella: "A lover is much more devoted than a husband"

Murilla: "Yes, indeed; and besides, one can have a whole lot of lovers at once."—*Chicago Record.*

— The New Girl—"Johanna, don't forget to dust the bric-a-brac."

"No, ma'am. Where do you keep the dust?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

— "Isn't Scribs a hack writer?"

"Hack-writer? Not much; he doesn't even earn street car fare."—*Chicago Record.*

— Apprehension—Isaacheimer—It vould be terrible if dot English fleet vere bombarted New York.

Cohenstein—Awful! Dink how der insurance rades vould go up!—*Puck.*

— Murphy—Finnegan, yez owe me $2.

Finnegan—Oi know it, but Oi'm going to keep it as security for the fifty cents yez borrowed from me a year ago.—*Truth.*

Mrs. J. P. Bell, Ossawatomie, Kan.

wife of the editor of The Graphic, the leading local paper of Miami county, writes *"I was troubled with heart disease* for six years, severe palpitations, shortness of breath, together with such extreme nervousness, that, at times I would walk the floor nearly all night. We consulted the best medical talent. *They said there was no help for me,* that I had organic disease of the heart for which there was no remedy. I had read your advertisement in The Graphic and a year ago, as a last resort, tried one bottle of *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart,* which convinced me that there was true merit in it. I took three bottles each of the Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine and *it completely cured me. I sleep* well at night, my heart beats regularly and I have no more smothering spells. I wish to say to all who are suffering as I did; there's relief untold for them if they will only give your remedies just one trial."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Restores Health

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Formis by all Druggists.

jan 12 1y su tu th Eidsuger.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Concord *Standard*: Mr. John Brown, a young man about 22 years of age, died at Canonsville Monday night of measles and pneumonia. — Mrs. Samuel Steele, aged about 60 years, died at her home at Cannonville Monday afternoon about 3 3 o'clock of measles and heart trouble.

— Washington *Progress*: Mr. David Clark, of Chocowinity, while hauling logs, met with a painful accident Saturday; he fell from the cart and the wheel passed over his head, lacerating the scalp and completely severing one ear. Our informant states Mr. Clark is doing remarkably well for one of his age.

— Carthage *Blade*: Charles W. Troy, Deputy Collector, and Deputy Marshal J. K. McDonald, made a raid in Cumberland county on Saturday last and captured a still and fixtures and about 800 gallons of beer. It was rather a novel arrangement, the still house being built above high water mark in the head of a mill pond, and the mode of going to and from the still was by boat. For novelty in evading the law and pure all round cussedness, the North Carolina moonshiner takes the cake and the bun too.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Deputy Collector Troy destroyed an illicit still near Southern Pines yesterday. He had to procure a boat and go out into a large pond where a platform had been erected, on which was the still and about 1,000 gallons of beer, all of which he destroyed. The owners were not present, but are known. Deputy Collector Troy also captured an illicit still first part of the week near Brower's mill; owner escaped.

— Mocksville *Times*: Francis Coone, a pauper at the poor house here, ran away from that institution some months ago and went to South Carolina, where he took unto himself a wife. He returned to the poor house with his bride a few weeks ago, at which place they have since been making their home. The county commissioners at their last meeting tried to get rid of the woman by claiming that she was a charge belonging to the State of South Carolina, but finally decided that as she was the wife of Coone, a Davie county pauper, she now belonged to the county, so they were both ordered back to the poor house. Both Coone and his wife are old and hail-witted.

— Jacksonville *Times*: A large number of our citizens congregated on the banks of New River last Sunday to inspect one of the most curious vessels that has ever sought an harbor in this port. An air of mystery surrounds this peculiar craft, and speculation is rife as to what use this odd specimen of marine achitecture is to be devoted. There is nothing on earth, in the heavens above or the waters beneath, that resembles this freak of a boat; it can glide over the waves with the grace of the swan; it can be submerged to the water's end is so airy and graceful in its proportions that it is not unreasonable to suppose that by the addition of suitable wings it could be converted into a flying machine.

RING BELLS AND EAT SNAILS.

Two Characteristic Features of a Roman Festal Night.

On the night before St. John's day the whole city of Rome gives itself up to feasting and fun; feasting certainly and fun —as the Romans choose to take it.

The two characteristic features of the night, to the stranger at least, were the bells and snails. Long before the square was reached there had been heard, through the other sounds, a faint tinkling, which grew louder, but at no time became disagreeable. That same tinkling continued throughout the night. It was made by hundreds of little bells, which had been molded roughly from clay, baked to crystalline hardness and sold at a soldo each. Toward morning they were offered two for a soldo. They were heaped on tables and were carried through the crowd in big wicker baskets.

Every one bought a bell and added his little tinkle to the keeping away of the witches. Promenaders tinkled them in one another's faces. The sound was so small and soothing that such audacity became rather a compliment, at any rate the pretty girls who had the bells rung in front of them seemed rather complimented.

Snails were served in all the booths in the square. The snails are to St. John's what turkey is to Thanksgiving. The Roman who doesn't eat his two dozen on this night has neglected his duty.

Rome had been crawling with snails for a week beforehand. They had been brought to market by bushels, and the small boys had been principally engaged in herding them—picking them up and dropping them back into the baskets as soon as they had crawled out. The sight of these uneasy masses of shell and soft, twining flesh had not given the visitors an appetite for snails.

"You say you don't like them?" asked the Roman guide as he led the way to a small cloth covered booth. "How do you know? You have never tasted them."

"No."

"But you can eat oysters?"

"Oysters don't crawl around the stumps of old trees."

"Nonsense! That's all imagination. Watch me."

With that he ordered a great platterful, hot from the kettle, and began devouring them, digging out each small, meaty portion with a toothpick provided for that purpose. He smacked his lips with such evident satisfaction and made so light of his performance that the only thing to be done was to follow his example.

A snail isn't bad eating. There is very little to it, and as it is comparatively tasteless the beginner is safe so long as he can keep his thoughts away from the small boy and the basket.—Chicago Record.

CRUSHED THE SNEERER.

An American Traveler Who Crowded Italy Into a Corner of Texas.

An Italian gentleman whom I met while traveling disclosed a most depraved in appreciation of the wonderful vastness of the United States.

He spoke English very well, for he had been many years in London, and as we were enjoying the seacoast view between Pisa and Via Reggio he asked politely whether I was not an American from "the States." On learning that I was he begged me to tell him something of our government.

"You have a president of the country, the whole States, is it not?" he inquired earnestly.

I nodded assent.

"Va bene! If a man kills—murders, you understand—who tries him, the federal or state courts?"

"The state courts," I replied, "unless it is a case of treason."

"If he is convicted, who can pardon him—the president, of course?" he asked, with calm assurance, and a slight emphasis on the "of course."

"No, indeed. The murderer is tried in the state courts. He can be pardoned only by the state board of pardons, if there is one, or by the state's chief officer—the governor. The president has nothing to do with it."

"Well!" flashed my companion sarcastically, "in Italy the governor of a little petty province has not the pardoning power."

"Sir!" I thundered, now thoroughly angry, "Italy will go twice into the petty province of Texas."

He was very naughty to get angry, and especially with such a politely sarcastic little Italian. I know it. But who could sit still and hear the sheer, unapproachable—nay glorious—immensity of our country assailed without getting angry? No one except the audacious fop, who every now and then annoys us with a brazen assertion that bigness is, after all, not such a virtue.—Scribner's.

A Well Regulated Town.

"You have a fine town here," said the visitor to the land boomer.

"You're right, sir, an so healthy!"

"Indeed? What's the death rate?"

"None at all, sir. We won't let 'em die here. Soon as the fever an ague an measles an rheumatism an seven year itch strikes 'um we call a meetin o' council an make 'em move on!"—Atlanta Constitution.

NEW COINS FOR OLD.

A BIG BUSINESS IN SMALL PIECES OF MONEY AT THE TREASURY.

The Story of Redemption Told by the Chief of the Coin Department In the New York Subtreasury—Immense Number of Cents and Nickels Used.

"Chink, chink, chink, chink, slide."

The sound is made infinitely quicker than it takes to write or speak the words. It is heard in the minor coin department in the treasury building, where all day long the chink, chink, chink of nickels and pennies is sounded as they are counted, weighed and tied securely into bags ready for the calls for small coin that are constantly coming in.

"There really are no pennies," said R. C. Haff, chief of the department, to an interested visitor the other day. "Pennies are English coins, and we have cents, but common usage has made the word ours, and we seldom say anything else. We have three men who do nothing but count pennies all day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, stopping half an hour for luncheon.

"There are five counters kept constantly busy, the work varying a little according to the proportion of pennies and nickels brought in during the day. It takes three minutes to count 1,000 coins. The pennies are put up in bags containing $10 each. The same number of nickels is also put into a bag. The whole process takes five minutes, including cutting the string to the old bag, counting and putting the coins into the new one, tying that and fastening on a tag giving the amount and the counter's initials, which is necessary in case of error, which is in this way traced back to its proper source.

"You see," said Mr. Haff, "the man takes two coins at each count. That is quicker than taking one and easier than three or four. He counts one for every two pennies dropped into his hand, so that when he has counted 100 he has 200 pennies, or $2. The counting is not done with the lips. It would not be possible to move them quickly enough to keep up with the rapid movement of the fingers.

"When a man begins counting, he can count ten bags a day, or ten times 1,000 coins. By the time he has had six months' experience he can count 60 bags a day.

"The white pennies, mashed or mutilated coin, or even those that are soiled or corroded, are thrown aside and sent off to be melted over. The idea is to keep as clean money as possible in circulation. When the count of each bag is concluded, the mutilated coins thrown out must be replaced by good ones. This does not include plugged, counterfeit or foreign coins. These are returned to the senders to be made good.

"There is a greater demand for pennies than for nickels. This is owing largely to this catchpenny business, charging 40 cents instead of 50 cents, etc. One large dry goods firm up town which sells a great many small wares gets in regularly about $300 in pennies a day for making change. The firm's bankers come here about once in two months and take away $5,000 in pennies, which they keep in their vault and hand out to this one firm as they are needed.

"Other dry goods houses come here directly for their pennies, which they use in quantities of from $300 to $500 a week.

"There is $160 in pennies that has just come in from an ice cream firm, waiting to be counted. One day's record of our work shows $2,069 taken in in pennies and $7,659 in nickels. We seldom take in less than $1,000. We receive a great many nickels from the elevated roads. Yesterday they brought in $16,000 in 5 cent pieces to be exchanged, and last Friday they brought in $33,000 in the same way. They come in every day. It shows the number of nickels in circulation on the road when you think of the quantity also given out in exchange."

Mr. Haff was not idle as he talked, and a continuous string of callers at the little window at the front of the department received pennies and nickels in varying amounts.

"You see, people are willing to give gold for copper," he said as he dropped a gold $20 piece into the box and handed out two bags of pennies.

"Oh, yes; people bring very small sums to be redeemed. I have had brought in a black 5 cent piece, and the person bringing it had come from away up town. Possibly he had some other errand besides. A great many people think because the money is old we will give more than its face value. People have heard that the pennies of 1890 were mixed with gold and expect to get a price on them greater than their original valuation. One man told me that he had a penny of that date assayed, and it was worth 64 cents. They think the 5 cent pieces on which the word 'cents' was omitted should bring more money. It is the same way with fractional currency.

"There; that was a case in question. That man had some old scrip, and he wouldn't believe me when I told him it was not worth more than its face value. He has gone off to inquire.

"It is estimated that there is $15,000,000 small scrip unredeemed. Probably $8,000,000 of it has been destroyed. Here comes that man back.

"He has gone off again to count his money. There is $13.55. I counted it carefully, but he was not satisfied."

Then for a third time the stranger appeared and departed for good with his up to date coins.

"The brokers those people go to," continued Mr. Haff, "will only give them 98 per cent of the face value of their currency. They bring it to us and expect to make a little something for their trouble. Many people are annoyed because we will not redeem mutilated coins. It is government money, they say, and the government should be responsible for it. But when the government makes it a punishable offense to mutilate coin it is not going to give good money for it."—New York Times.

Nervous Breakdowns.

There is a curious modern theory about nervous breakdowns which may be worth stating. Some physicians say that just before the nerves "go on strike" they fulfill their functions most fully and easily, deluding their unsuspecting possessor with the idea that his mental capital is inexhaustible and thus intensifying the breakdown. Certainly this was the case with Lord Randolph Churchill in 1885 and 1886. On the other hand, there are medical authorities who cherish the hypothesis of a slow and gradual wearing out of the nervous energy.—London Saturday Review.

The Mundane Advent of Sin.

Teacher—How did sin come into the world?

The New Boy—The preachers picked out all the things people liked to do and said they was sins.—Indianapolis Journal.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy Known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer is unsurpassed by the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED

By *Physicians*, by *Missionaries*, by *Ministers*, by *Mechanics*, by *Nurses* in *Hospitals*.

BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of Imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

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WHITTIER'S COURAGE.

He Hazarded Life and Popularity In the Cause of Abolition.

Before Whittier was 30 he had made up his mind that it was his duty to do what he could for the relief of the unfortunate negroes who were held in bondage in the south. In 1833 he wrote a pamphlet called "Justice and Expediency," in which he considered the whole question of slavery and declared that it should cease forever. Three years later he became secretary of the Antislavery society. In 1838 he went to Philadelphia to edit the Pennsylvania Freeman, and so boldly did he advocate the right of the negro to own himself that the printing office was sacked by a mob and burned. Then, as more than once afterward for the same cause, Whittier was in danger for his life.

Whittier showed physical courage in facing the ruffians who wished to prevent free speech, but he had revealed the higher moral courage in casting in his lot with the little band of abolitionists. Up to this time he had looked forward to holding public office, as well he might, when many another journalist was stepping from the newspaper desk into public life. When he became one of the small band who denounced slavery, he gave up all chance of office. He also had literary ambition, but so strong was the power of the slave owners then, and so intolerant were they, that most editors and publishers were sorely intimidated and declined to print not only any attack on slavery, but even the other writings of an author who was known as an abolitionist. Thus Whittier, in identifying himself with the antislavery movement, thought that he was giving up his literary future also. He made his decision promptly, and he never regretted it. Indeed in later life he said to a boy of 15 to whom he was giving counsel, "My lad, if thou wouldst win success, join thyself to some unpopular but noble cause."—Professor Brander Matthews in St. Nicholas.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Cailloutte, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store, I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute		5¼
Standard	7½@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides ₩ lb	7½@	7¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	6¾@	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ₩ lb	7¾@	8
Shoulders ₩ lb	5½@	6¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	
Northern	22 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	43 @	45
Virginia Meal	43½@	45
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle	@	85
CANDLES— ₩ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	35
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	18½@	20
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	@	5¼
Yarns, ₩ bunch	1 @	2
EGGS— ₩ dozen	13½@	14
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	12 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00 @	3 25
Mullets, ₩ half barrel	1 75 @	2 00
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	5 00 @	5 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	@	10
" Extra	8 25 @	8 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 00
Choice	3 75 @	3 90
Straight	3 75 @	3 85
First Patent	@	4 25
GLUE— ₩ lb	27½@	30
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	45 @	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47 @	48½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½@	48½
Oats, from store	32½@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	45
Cow Peas	50 @	60
HIDES— ₩ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	3 @	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	6½@	9@
North Carolina	5 @	10
LIME, ₩ barrel	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	28
" in bbls	@	32
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" in bbls	26 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	18 @	24
" in bbls	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	26
NAILS, 8 to 10 dy, Cut, 60 Basis	@	2 80
PORK, ₩ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50@	11 00
Rump	@	11 00
Prime	@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @	22
SALT, ₩ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	90
Lisbon	@	65
Asoriano	@	65
00 to 3 Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	3 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Bands	@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd	5½@	5¾
Standard A	@	4¾
White Ex. C	@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4¼
C, Yellow	@	4
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½@	5
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	9 00 @	14
" O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	20 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	1 10
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14 @	18
Clear of burs	12½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 29.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Nothing doing.

TAR.—Market steady at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 50 for Hard, $1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 00c; rosin, strained $1 02½; good strained $1 07½; tar $0 95; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	61
Rosin	1,867
Tar	159
Crude Turpentine	19

Receipts same day last year—45 casks spirits turpentine, 981 bbls rosin, 67 bbls tar, 27 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Steady. Quotations:

Ordinary	5½	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6¼	" "
Low Middling	7 7-16	" "
Middling	7⅞	" "
Good Middling	8 8-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 5c.

Receipts—689 bales; same day last year 504.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Evening—Money on call was easy at 3@4 per cent., last loan at 4 and closing offered 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 7 per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills 487@487½ for sixty days and 488¼@488¾ for demand. Commercial bills 486½@487. Government bonds easier; United States coupon fours 108½; United States twos 96. State bonds firm; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 120. Railroad bonds were higher.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 29—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8¼c; middling 8¼c.

Cotton futures closed barely steady; January 7 91; February 7 91, March 7 98; April 8 03, May 8 07, June 8 10, July 8 12, August 8 12, September 7 73, October 7 68, November 7 67, December 7 69. Sales 124 100 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 1,183 bales; gross 7,995 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 1,895 bales; sales —— bales, sales to spinners 150 bales; stock (actual) 188,934 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 23,807 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,094 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 3,800 bales; stock 985,75 9bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 83,545 bales; exports to Great Britain 15,473 bales; to France 5,416 bales; to the Continent 25 828 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3 963,188 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,239,736 bales; exports to France 851,140 bales; exports to the Continent 1,044,063 bales.

NEW YORK, January 29—Flour was quiet and unchanged; Southern flour quiet and firm; common to extra fair $2 30@3 95; good to choice $3 00@3 20. Wheat—spot dull and firmer with options; No. 3 red in store and at elevator 67½c; afloat 78c; options declined ¼@¾c, advanced 1@1¾c and closed firm at 1c over yesterday; No. 2 red January 73¼c; February —c; March 73¾c; May 71¼c; June and July 71c. Corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 36¼c; afloat 37¼c; options were moderately active and firm at ¼c advance; January 36¼c; February 36¼c; March 36¾c; July 37¾c. Oats—spot quiet and firm; options dull and firmer; January 24¾c; February 24¾c; May 25¼c; spot prices —No. 2 25c; No. 3 white 26¾c; mixed Western 25@26c. Hay

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M.D.,
125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D.D.,
New York City.

What is

Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

C·A·S·T·O·R·I·A

CASTORIA

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

FOR **MAN** AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

CURE YOURSELF!

BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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The Morning Star.

MAYFLOWERS.

Puritan mayflowers creeping,
Clad in their virginal white;
Puritan mayflowers peeping
Timidly up at the light;
Cheered by its ray day after day,
Softly their petals unclose,
And as they part each to its heart
Gathers the tint of the rose.

Gone are the colony's daughters,
With the dimity kerchiefs of yore.
Here by the Atlantic's broad waters
They are beholden no more.
Here away blows the summer's wild rose;
Blossoms fill copsewood and glade,
But the fairest that blow are the blossoms of snow—
Types of the Puritan maid.
—Alice I'Anson in Ladies' Home Journal.

RETURN TO NATURE.

"Rev. Augustine St. Gregory, Miss Helen Mackintosh. Married"—

"Tear up the wedding cards!" interrupted Pris Armstrong. "It was infatuation—fanaticism. How could a Boston girl, brought up with every advantage of education and association, marry a full blooded Sioux! I went to the wedding under protest. As Helen's nearest friend I sat there under protest, and it required all my self control to refrain from shrieking aloud at the words, 'If any man can show just cause why they should not lawfully be joined together'"—

"You talk as though he had just arrived from the plains, in wampum and war paint," returned Annie Chesley indignantly. "I met him at Mrs. Cotting's reception and thought him perfectly fascinating. He has the loveliest manners, so gentle and subdued, and with his soulful dark eyes and melancholy face he reminded me of Edwin Booth in 'The Iron Chest.' Such an interesting history as he has too. He lost his father at the battle of the Little Big Horn, and after the flight of Sitting Bull and his men into Canada the poor little fellow was found by a missionary and sent to Hampton. Later, by means of an old lady's bequest, he was educated for the ministry, preparatory to going as missionary to his own people. If you had heard him speak, the last Sunday in Advent, when the collection is taken for the domestic mission, you would realize what religion has done in transforming a savage into a Christian gentleman and clergyman."

"Helen was taught from babyhood to save her pennies for the domestic mission," said Pris slowly. "In Lent her childish sacrifices were for the benefit of some Indian school. Her castoff toys were sent to Hampton. Her Sunday school class supported an Indian there. Later she attended all the meetings for the benefit of the Indians, has been an active member of the Dakota league and devoted all her charitable energies—and a Boston girl must have some outlet for philanthropy, as imperatively as for her love of music, books and art—to collecting funds and packing barrels of clothing for the Indians.

"As she stood by the altar it seemed the culmination of a lifelong fad—an earnest and religious one, if you will, but still merely a fad—in which love bore a minor, if not a doubtful, part. There was a delay in getting to the carriage, and I waited. No, not to throw rice, but—but to see Helen once more. Captain Carter, Helen's cousin—he was best man—closed the carriage door, with a gay goodby. He stood, with uncovered head, in the fog and drizzle, and I saw the look upon his face."

"They say he has always been in love with Helen."

"It was not that. Insight gave foresight, and on the pavement in Copley square he saw the future, somewhere on the western plains."

* * * * * * *

"You are tired, August?"

Helen St. Gregory arose from the piano—the one article of luxury she had permitted herself—and leaning over the back of her husband's chair played with his hair. It had been allowed to grow somewhat long in the last few weeks.

He had just returned from a visit to a settlement, a few miles distant, consisting of a few wretched, scattered huts. His hand sought his throat and loosened the stiff, clerical bands with an impatience that seemed uncontrollable.

"It is stifling here," he said. "The air of a room makes me cough."

"I will open the window."

"Open both windows."

"I cannot," returned Helen, with some surprise at his imperious tone. "The other window is sealed hermetically with papier mache, manufactured out of soaked newspapers after Frank Carter's recipe."

Her husband strode across the room, and with one blow of his clinched fist he broke away the lower part of the sash.

"August! How could you—oh, your hand is bleeding!" reproach changing to commiseration.

She caught up a web of soft linen upon the work table.

"It is nothing," said her husband, almost haughtily, drawing himself so quickly away that the linen fell beneath his foot.

The next moment there was an exclamation from both, for it was the surplice, with the circle emblem of immortality embroidered upon its front, that lay there, bloodstained and trampled.

He sank into the chair again, and she, who had learned in the last few months that there were times when it was best to leave him undisturbed, silently closed the shutters outside the broken window and pinned closely over it the heavy curtains of Mexican blankets. The room was both sitting room and study. In the corner a prie dieu, with a threadbare cushion, testified to the length and frequency of his devotions.

Presently Helen looked anxiously up from the altar cloth she was embroidering.

"I wish you would not watch me in that covert manner," said her husband, with new irritability.

He was tired. Her woman's heart chid her after that moment of strange and chilled misgiving. It was a long, cold walk to the settlement, and the people there were the most degraded of his pastoral charge. They consisted only of old men, women and children. The young men were out hunting, a euphemism for having joined certain hostile tribes in the northwest.

"I have questioned lately, Helen," he began presently, "whether I have not, after all, mistaken my vocation. The fire has died out of my utterances; my prayers no longer ascend as on wings of light, but fall crushingly back upon my heart. The meaning has gone out of the Holy Scripture. Its words are as 'a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.'"

She spoke gentle, reassuring words, and the strange foreboding vanished from her heart.

Long after she had gone to bed he was kneeling at the prie dieu. In the days that followed she noticed that he was unusually silent; that the early services, the prayers and fastings became more frequent, the last so rigorous that she begged him to have care lest his health suffer.

"We are commanded," he replied solemnly, "to 'crucify the old man and utterly abolish the whole body of sin.'"

He went about his work like a man in a dream. The melancholy that had always characterized him had become moodiness, a taciturnity that his wife learned was best left unquestioned. His favorite subjects of conversation had formerly related to his work. Now he never alluded to it. His texts had been chosen from the New Testament, that upon which he had most frequently dwelt being, "For their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also may be sanctified through the truth." Now his sermons were drawn from the Old Testament and particularly from those accounts that dwelt upon vengeance and bloodshed. When he read the lesson telling of the killing of Sisera, there was a repressed force in his utterance, an intensity of dramatic action in the gestures of his slender hand and flexible wrist, that brought the scene with awful vividness before his listeners.

"She smote the nail into his temples, for he was fast asleep and weary. So he died." His personality was merged into that of Jael, and exaltation was exultation over the treacherous and savage deed.

His manner in speaking of his own people had formerly been tinged with sadness. Was it a wild fancy of his wife's that it now held a subtle pride? A distinction, too, had evidently grown up between "these people"—of his flock—and those among whom his childhood had been passed.

His walks over the plain became more frequent. Helen had supposed their object was the settlement till an allusion to his work there undeceived her. "I have not been there. I walked 20, 30 miles over the plain," he said, with an excitement that all her efforts at restraint could not allow to pass unnoticed.

"Listen!" and the words that followed were strange to Helen. "It is the tongue of my fathers," went on her husband, with solemn pride. "Upon the vast empty plain there was a sound from heaven as of a mighty rushing wind, and even as the tongues were given to the disciples at the day of Pentecost was the language of the warriors given back to me. With such words did my father speak when he told of his great deeds in the council. My father was a great brave. He did not live among the women and children. He was not a squaw man. He was Black Kettle!"

Bewildered at this strange outburst, Helen called beseechingly to her husband. He made no reply. It was morning when he arose from the prie dieu.

For the next few days, except for an almost unbroken silence, he seemed more like his former self. Late one afternoon word was brought to Helen that a woman had been confined in the settlement and was dying for lack of food and clothing. The circumstances appealed to her with peculiar force. Filling a basket with food and hastily selecting such articles as seemed most needful, she set out on her lonely walk.

The door of the hut was ajar. The one room was empty. In her charitable visiting in Boston a similar experience had often confronted her, and now, as then, an involuntary vexation arose at having been made the dupe of her sympathies. She made her way to the next hut; but, to her surprise, it, too, was empty. The village was deserted.

The last hut stood on the brow of an incline. In the hollow beyond was a strange sight.

Shrinking back into the shadow of the hut, petrified with horror, she stood watching a circle of savage figures, men and women alternating, holding one another by the hand, revolving slowly around a large tree. A dirgelike chant filled the air as round and round the dancers went in the same direction, with eyes closed and heads bent toward the ground. There were young men in the circle. Had they returned, then, from their "hunting expedition?"

Chained to the spot by the mystic spell of the "ghost dance," her own body swayed to and fro in unison with the dancers.

One figure seemed to exercise a particular fascination over her. It was that of a young brave, naked to the hips and with streaks of red and yellow paint across his breast. Darkness had long ago fallen, and fires were gleaming in the hollow. By and by one after another of the dancers fell forward on his face, but the circle was instantly re-formed. The young brave who had held her gaze was prostrate at last, in the kind of swoon to which the others had succumbed.

Suddenly he leaped to his feet.

"I have seen the great father," he cried, "and he will not talk to me because I have married a white woman."

It was the voice of her husband!

Half frozen, blinded and staggering, she reached her own door at last. She must have wandered many times from the path, for the cold, gray morning light was breaking. She dropped, from force of habit, into the chair by the worktable. She must darn those stockings of August's. It was the morning for early service. There was a little illuminated book of devotions in which it was her daily habit to read. Was she going mad? The words were revolving in a circle over the page. A capital A, in scarlet and gold, bore a fantastic resemblance to the paint bedizened figure of the dance.

There was a sound without. The door was pushed open, and a naked savage strode into the room. She saw his purpose.

"August! For the sake of our unborn babe!"

What followed may not be told.—Edith Robinson in Argonaut.

FATE OF A BRAZILIAN TRIBE.

The Story of a High Priest's Prophecy and Its Fulfillment.

At a village near the source of the Oyapok, the stream over which Brazil and French Guiana are disputing, says Le Journal des Voyages, an old man of the Caicouchiane tribe of Indians lives, the only person of this tribe thereabout, and he tells the story of his people's fate. The tribe was once great, he said, but for two generations it has been without a country. His people once had a country on the Tumac-Humac mountains called Paritou, and for allies the Ouayanas, the Oupourouis, and the Emerillous. His people were strong, but the evil spirits (yolocks) cast them down. A numerous people from the east came against his people and their allies. The great priest of his people abode three days without food in the house of divinations and came out looking as if ten years had passed over his head. He reported that the yolocks had decreed death to the people. Then the braves joined their allies and the war went on.

The invading people were not brave, but they came in swarms, until the allies were wearied with slaughter. Many years passed and many young warriors perished, while the women cried out that their lovers were dead. The first to make this outcry was Anita, who had lost her lover in the mountains of Paritou. Then the high priest cried that this language deserved death and Anita was strangled by the old women.

Then the high priest at length declared that the fates had prophesied aright, and it was time for the people to take flight through the forest.

"They shall eat no more cassava or tapioca," he said, "they shall no more drink cadeiri, they shall no more know the manioca. They shall go through the forest known only to the tiger and the tapir."

It was in the moon of Ayamouri, and the people ate only grains and cacao. They started and reached the banks of the Oyapok, the long river. They passed over the rocks of a great falls and reached the great river Yingarari. They followed it toward the south.

Three months after they had left the forest of Paritou they came upon a high mountain whence flowed another Oyapok. This Oyapok, they learned, was called Agamionare. The high priest said that the people should retire here to die. So they settled there and upon the banks of another river, the Ourouaitou, and the women hoped that the warriors would love them again and the fields would be planted. But the high priest said:

"Plant, drink, dance. Be beautiful, young women; be handsome, young warriors, but do not burn the pimento. It's useless, for the giant Couroup (the smallpox) comes to lead you to the funeral butcher."

The giant Couroup was without pity. He struck and struck again. Mothers fled their children and children their mothers. The villages were full of the dead, full of uneaten cassava. The cinders of the hearth were not relighted. Nearly all of the Caicouchianes died. That was long ago. Today there remain not more than 50 Caicouchianes dispersed among the Oyampis. The Caicouchianes are dead, slain by war and Couroup, because the fates willed it. Fate is neither just nor unjust, but it is often sad.

Japanese Bears.

Japan is a country which will yet receive a good deal of attention from the sportsman tourist. Salmon streams are abundant and populous, and in the northern island of Yezo enormous bears are very plenty. These the Ainos kill with small arrowheads dipped in aconite. These arrows are shot by hand or from spring gun traps, of whose presence travelers are warned by a kind of T, or wooden cross.

Japanese bears are of colors ranging from brown or black to the yellowish white characteristic of the so called polar bear. Their fur is thick and fine, and, as for the size of the beasts, certain stuffed specimens in the museums of Tokyo and Sapporo are of unprecedented size. One of these fellows, even larger than an American grizzly, killed ten horses and was at last shot down by soldiers hidden in trees. The contents of the stomach of one of the bears, including the mangled body of a baby, are preserved in alcohol at Sapporo.

Because of the bears it is the custom of Japanese guides and travelers, when passing through the forests, to keep up a fierce and continuous yelling to scare away the bears. They have never been, until recently, much hunted with firearms and ought to be fairly easy to bag. Probably American hunters will soon be experimenting with them.—Exchange.

OVERWEIGHT LUGGAGE.

He Didn't Dispute the Weight, but Refused to Pay For It.

A young man was standing beside some luggage waiting for a train when a porter came up to him and said:

"Sir, that luggage is overweight."

"Who says it is?" asked the man, who stammered badly.

"Well, I think it is," answered the porter, "but we will weigh it."

During the conversation a crowd had collected round them, and another porter came up and asked what was the matter. The man stammered out:

"F-first he says it is overweight, then he—says he th-thinks it is overweight, and th-then he says he will weigh it."

The porters then took hold of the luggage and carried it off to the office and weighed it.

"It is overweight, and you have got 1 shilling ninepence to pay," said porter No. 1.

"Sh-shan't pay it," the man said.

"Well, if you won't pay it, we shall fetch the station master," said the porter.

"Fetch wh-who you like; sh-shan't pay it," again stammered the man.

The station master was duly fetched, and on arriving asked what the bother was about, when the man again said:

"F-first he says it is overweight, and then he weighs it and says it is overweight, and I have 1 shilling ninepence to pay. Sh-shan't pay."

"Well," said the station master in a rage, "why won't you pay?"

"Because it is not my luggage," answered the man and walked off.—Rockdale News.

Mind and Music.

I suppose the relation between mind and music is pretty generally admitted and recognized. On the susceptible person the influence of music is often most marked in producing a pleasant frame of mind, in calming irritation and even in inducing sleep. The man "that hath no music in himself" is of course exempt from such effects and results, but it would indeed be a strange and anomalous thing if one of the oldest of the arts should have exhibited no direct relations to the mental phases of individuals and nations alike. On the body and working through the mind, of course, or rather through the nervous system, I should say, the influence of music has been but imperfectly studied.

My readers will probably remember how Canon Harford undertook of late days to induce repose in hospital patients by the playing of soft music. His efforts in many cases were crowned with success, and I suppose we may now rank music among those aids in mental therapeutics the action of which deserves to be more prominently studied than has hitherto been possible.—James Payn in Illustrated London News.

Shark and Blackfish.

In the big central pool at the aquarium at Castle Garden there are two sharks, one about 4 feet long, the other about 3. In the same pool there are a number of blackfish. It may be that one of the blackfish, perhaps one of the largest of them, a fish 15 or 18 inches in length, that is swimming along in a leisurely manner as though he had just set out for a circuit of the pool, is seen suddenly to turn with a more businesslike air, as though he had thought of something that he must really go back and attend to. Presently coming from the direction in which the blackfish had been heading is seen one of the sharks, silent and surly looking and weaving its tail from side to side as it swims.—New York Sun.

The Swimming Cure.

Professor Kadish, an old and experienced master in the art, believes swimming to be a sure cure for rheumatism and maintains that continued natatorial practice will prevent all pulmonary troubles. A tendency toward consumption, he claims, will be overcome, muscles will be developed, chest broadened and lung power greatly improved. Especially is it said to be good for the brain. Floating with the back of the head submerged allows the water to act upon the brain in such a way as to dispel all gloomy forebodings and drive away care and suffering.—Chicago Times-Herald.

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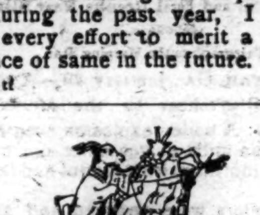

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8		7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 55	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 20	Lv.. Maysville Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	9 55
5 2	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

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H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 6, 1896.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.53 a m, Warsaw 11.16 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.3 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.28 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.18 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 5.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.15 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.56 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.40 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.03 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 A M — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 6.50 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.18 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 A M — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 3.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a m, arrive Parmele 8.40 a m., Tarboro 10 a m; returning leaves Tarboro 4.30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m, arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.40 p m; Sunday 3.45 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9.00 p m, 5.00 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10.25 a m and 11.50 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.30 a m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p. m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11.20 a m and 7.15 p m. Lucknow 1.00 p m, and 8.15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6.30 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.00 a m and 3.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9.16 a m, Rowland 9.35 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6.16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.27 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6.40 p m, arrive Clio 6.55 p m, returning leave Clio 6.10 a m, arrive Latta 7.50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.25 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *8.50 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8.54 p m, Gibson 9.30 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5.50 a m, Bennettsville 6.16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, *6.45 a m, Darlington 7.20 a m, *7.25 p m, 4.30 p m, *5.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m, *7.50 a m, 5 p m, 4.45 p m, †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m; arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.02 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.37 a m, Fayetteville 10.53 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.25 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7.25 a m, arrives Sumter †8.53 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5.40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, arrives Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4.17 p m, arrive Sumter 6.05 p m. Leaves Pregnall †6.50 a m, arrives Sumter †3.05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6.35 p m, arrives Darlington †7.25 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

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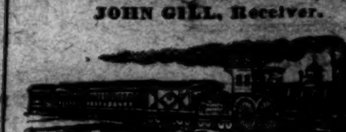
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. jan 31 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar.... Wilmington Lv	7 35 a. m
4 45 "	Lv.... Fayetteville ....Ar	10 35 a m
4 25 "	Ar.... Fayetteville Lv	10 55 "
4 20 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 10 "	Lv.... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv.... Climax....	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv.... Walnut Cove.... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall.... Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv.... Mt Airy.... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar.... Bennettsville....Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv.... Maxton.... Ar	9 28 "
5 42 "	Lv.... Red Springs....Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills....Lv	10 35 "
4 20 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 52 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar.... Ramseur.... Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv.... Climax.... Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 25 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 26, 1896.	No 41 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 42	......
		A. M.	
Leave Maxton	6 1	12 45	......
Arrive Hamlet	6 55	2 05	......
Leave Hamlet	7 15	2 50	8 08
Leave Wadesboro	8 05	4 13	8 49
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 25
Leave Monroe	9 10	6 30	9 56
Arrive Charlotte	10 00	7 45	10 4
Leave Charlotte			10 43
Leave Lincolnton			12 05
			P. M.
Leave Shelby			1 00
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No 402 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 35
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 36
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 20	9 00
Leave Monroe	6 07	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 08	12 43	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	7 55	2 05	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30	
Leave Maxton	9 29	3 26	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5 26 a m	5.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	8.15 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4.09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule Between Wilmington and Portsmouth.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m
Arrive Portsmouth	7 30 a m
Leave Portsmouth	12 01 a m
Arrive Wilmington	12.20 noon

Sleepers on 26 and 25 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c., apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent S A L, Wilmington, N. C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

jan 26 tf

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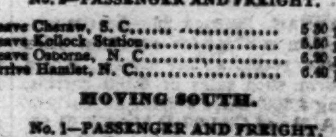

To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5 30 p. m
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.35 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

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The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

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The Sunday Sun,

is the the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

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Address THE SUN, NEW YORK.

dec 14tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1896

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market—Manchester Markets.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced three to four points, but lost this and declined one to two points on this crop and four to five on the next, closing with sales of 124,100 bales.

To day's features: The situation is still considered bullish by many who have given it a careful study for months past. The visible supply is nearly 1,000,000 bales less than a year ago. The consolidated stock at American ports is about 80 000 bales less than at this time last year. Liverpool to-day was active and advancing; interior stocks are rapidly increasing. If the stocks at the five principal interior towns or test points in the interior decrease at a ratio at which they have decreased thus far this week, the diminution for the entire week for these towns alone will amount to about 20,000 bales. The receipts at the ports were a little larger to-day than had been expected, and this fact at one time caused a downward reaction of a few points, but it is maintained by many that the port receipts are derived very largely just now from the stocks at the interior towns. Cotton has been marketed to a great extent; it has been forwarded rapidly to the interior points in order to get the advantage of storage, banking and insurance facilities, and the preponderance of testimony goes to show that it is hard to buy cotton in the country. The Memphis stock is decreasing with a rapidity that excites general remark. English spinners are buying more freely, and as soon as commercial paper can be more readily negotiated there is little doubt that New England spinners will also increase their purchases. The financial stringency is expected to relax considerably as soon as the Government awards its bond issue on February 5th. All that the cotton market needs is an infusion of new blood, or, in other words, greater interest on the part of the outside public. Toward the close prices dropped, owing to unexpectedly liberal receipts at the ports, a rumored failure in Havre of a cotton and coffee firm and hammering of the new crop month.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 29.—The *Guardian* in its commercial article says: In some degree prices have responded to the decline in American cotton at Liverpool, and buyers have found it easier to place business wherever engagements were scarce. Nevertheless there is much firmness among producers who do not need to sell. The hope prevails that there will be an improvement in cotton later. A diminution in the number of orders placed is noticeable. Sellers generally do not complain of a derth of inquiry from India, but are annoyed at the fruitless quotations necessary to secure small orders. The large reduction in the stocks of piece goods is accounted for by the fact that large contracts have recently been placed in Bombay. The demand for China in some places has been quiet, while in others orders have been booked, though the low bids preclude business. Yarns have been inactive and easier.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

May Wheat Closed Higher—Corn and Oats a Fraction Higher—Pork Produces Declined, But Recovered At the Close.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO January 29—The course of wheat prices to-day was downward in the morning and upward in the afternoon. The impression became general after the opening that Armour was disposing of wheat in scattered lots through brokers, and the belief induced the crowd to adopt the "short" side very early in the day. A few insignificant rallies took place later, the Thoman report of a reduction of three points in the condition of winter wheat and a decrease in Liverpool stocks for the month of 1,200,000 bushels, receiving credit as factors. About noon the report of the sales of from thirty to forty loads for export were received from New York, prices responding promptly and making a distinct gain of 1⅛c from the inside. May wheat opened from 63¾ to 63¾c, sold between 63 and 63⅞ and 64⅛@65, closing at 64¼@64⅜c, 1⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was quiet and steady.

Corn was steady and lower in the morning, the action of wheat being the cause of the depression. The late strength of wheat extended aid to corn, a complete recovery taking place. May corn opened at 29⅜c, sold between 29⅜ to 29⅝ and 30⅛c, closing at 30⅜c.—¼ to ⅜c. higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼c. higher, closing firm.

Oats declined early and recovered late, the weakness and strength of the leading markets furnishing the influence in each instance. May oats closed ¼ to ⅜c. higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

Provisions—An unexpected heavy run of hogs threw cold water on the possibility of strength either in hogs or products. A material decline took place, the selling being liberal and the demand backward. The rally in wheat and other grains communicated a better tone to provisions later and almost an entire recovery was noted.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

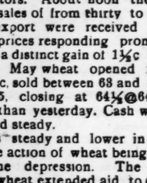
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 30½@31c. Rosin quiet and unchanged; strained common to good $1 60@1 65.

CHARLESTON, January 29.—Spirits turpentine nominal; nothing doing. Rosin—market was firm: sales — barrels: B, C $1 00, D $1 15, E $1 20, F $1 30, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 70, M —; other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, January 29.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27½c for regulars; sales 113 casks; receipts 143 casks. Rosin closed firm, with sales of 6,109 barrels, including 4.500 barrels pale at current prices; A, B and C $1 00, D $1 15, E $1 25, F $1 35, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K 1 75, M $2 00, N $2 00, window glass $2 12½, water white $2 25.

ROYAL



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Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

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CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

SENATOR BEN TILLMAN PLAYS TO CROWDED GALLERIES.

Report on Resolution Concerning Cuba Placed on the Calendar—The House Bond Bill with Free Coinage Substitute Considered—Pension Matters in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate Chamber was to-day a theatre in which scenes of history were enacted in the presence of crowded gallaries.

First came a concurrent resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, requesting the President of the United States to use his good offices with the Government of Spain to have belligerent rights extended to the Cuban revolutionists. This was followed by a minority report from the same committee—Mr. Cameron composing the minority, with a concurrent resolution requesting the President to use his good offices with the Government of Spain for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. The reports accompanying the resolution, lengthy arguments, were read and the resolutions were placed on the calendar, to be taken up for debate and action whenever the Committeee on Foreign Relations may deem it advisable.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Call, requesting the President to report to the Senate in regard to the arrest at Havana of three American citizens, Mark E Dorndguez and Louis Soumellan and son, and to demand their immediate release, was reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations with the last clause struck out, and was also placed on the calendar.

The event of the day, however, was the speech made by Mr. Tillman, ostensibly in favor of the free coinage substitute for the House Bond bill, but really in denunciation of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Tillman was on this occasion a splendid combination of orator and actor, giving to Senators and spectators two hours of entertainment. The way in which he spoke of the President might have exposed him to interruption and censure, but seemed to be rather enjoyed than found fault with. He described him as bull-headed and self-idolatrous. Never, he said, had the high office of President been so prostituted and never had the appointing power been so abused. With relentless purpose he had ignored his oath of office and given no heed to the interests of any but his monied friends—his owners and partners. He spoke of Secretary Carlisle as 'that Judas from Kentucky, who had in his old age come to a pitiful pass," and referred to the other two Southern members of the Cabinet (Secretaries of the Navy and of the Interior) as "spectatee from their principles."

At the close of Tillman's speech the Senate chamber and galleries, which had been thronged for two hours, were practically vacated, and the Senate, at 4:30 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

During the morning business, and when reports of committees were called, Mr. Morgan said that he reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations, a number of petitions on the subject of recognizing belligerent rights in Cuba; also, a resolution offered by Mr. Call, declaring that a state of public war existed in Cuba, and that belligerent rights should be accorded to the Cuban Government. He reported back, he said, as a substitute two resolutions, accompanied by a written report.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that the present deplorable war in the island of Cuba has reached a magnitude that concerns all civilized nations to the extent that it should be conducted, if unhappily it is longer to continue, on those principles and laws of warfare that are acknowledged to be obligatory on civilized nations when engaged in open hostilities, including the treatment of captives who are enlisted in either army; due respect to Cartels for exchange for prisoners and for other military purposes; truces and flags of truce; the provision of proper hospitals and supplies and services to the sick and wounded of either army: Be it further

Resolved, That this representation of the views and opinions of Congress be sent to the President, and if he concurs therein that he will, in a friendly spirit, use the good office of this Government to the end that Spain shall be requested to accord to the armies with which it is engaged in war the rights of belligerents, as the same are recognized under the laws of nations.

Mr. Cameron presented a minority report, closing with a resolution, "that the President is hereby requested to interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

The reading of the full minority report being called for, it was read by the clerk. The minority report was quite long, and when its reading was concluded the whole matter went to the calendar.

Mr. Gray of Delaware, also from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the resolution introduced on the 21st instant, by Mr. Call, with an amendment striking out the sentence requiring the President to demand the immediate release of Mark E. Rodriguez and Louis Somerman and his son, American citizens arrested in Havana. The resolution simply requests the President to report the facts as to such arrests. The resolution was placed on the calendar.

At 2 p. m. the Vice President laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the House Bond bill with the Finance Committee's Free Coinage substitute; and Mr. Tillman addressed the Senate, coming to the front row of seats on the Democratic side and speaking from the desk of Mr. Jones of Arkansas, on that Senator's invitation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution called up in the House to day by Mr. Brewster of New York, Republican, donating condemned cannon to a Rochester G. A. R. post, brought out so many amendments extending the like privilege to other grand army posts that the whole subject was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee.

Mr. Crisp demanded the regular order, and the first call of committees for consideration of bills in the morning hour for this session was entered upon.

The consideration of a bill reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, directing the Pension Bureau to accept as satisfactory evidence of the death of a soldier proof of his unexplained absence for seven years was begun, but a vote to order the previous question on a proposed amendment developed the lack of a quorum in the House, and at 1 50 o'clock, adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Mr. Tillman spoke for exactly two hours, delivering with great dramatic power and effect the last sentence, in which he predicted a national cataclysm unless "you take your hands off the people's throat and give them an opportunity to breath, to work, to live."

As soon as he resumed his seat the session practically broke up, nearly every Senator rose and left the chamber and the crowds flocked out of the galleries.

Mr. Jones, in parliamentary charge of the Bond bill, made another effort to obtain consent to have a time fixed for taking the vote, or for beginning the debate under the five minutes rule, but objections were interposed by Senators Morrill and Hill, on the ground that several Senators desired to make speeches on the bill. To a question from Mr. Jones as to when Mr. Hill would consent to have the vote taken, Mr. Hill said that he would prefer the sixth day of February.

A motion to proceed to executive business was made by Mr. Chandler and it was withdrawn on the remonstrance of Mr. Jones that the Senate should give more than two hours a day to the bond bill.

Mr. Call then addressed the Senate in favor of bimetallism, and at 4.30 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

THE PACKWOOD MURDERS.

Final Acquittal of the Men Charged with a Most Brutal Crime.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TAVARES, FLA., January 28.—To-day, after a trial lasting sixteen days, Irwin Jenkins, Marion Clinton and Wm. McRae were acquitted of what are known as "the Packwood murders." The crime with which the men were charged was committed on the night of December 10th, 1891, and was most brutal. The victims were Miss Bruce, a woman aged 30; her nephew, Frank Packwood, aged 7; Mrs. Hatch, aged 40, and her son, Bennie Hatch, aged 10. The victims were butchered in a horrible manner and Miss Bruce and Mrs. Hatch were raped. The crime was committed near New Smyrnia, in Volusia county, and the case came here on a change of venue. Miss Bruce was from New York, and came to Florida to keep house for her widowed brother-in-law, F. J. Packwood. On December 10, 1891, Mr. Packwood left home for Jacksonville, and, not liking to leave Miss Bruce and his son alone, got Mrs. Hatch, a neighbor, to remain with them overnight. Mrs. Hatch took her little boy along, and, either on the night of the 10th or the morning of the 11th, the two women and the little boys were butchered. For a long time the murder was a mystery, but at last suspicion fell on Jenkins, McRae and Clinton, the first being an Indian and the two latter promiaent young white men, and they were arrested and indicted. Last year the men were tried here and convicted but they appealed and the Supreme Court remanded the case for a second trial, which to-day resulted in the acquittal of the accused, as stated. The evidence was purely circumstantial but on the first trial was considered strong. In the second trial, the State was handicapped by the absence of material witnesses and did not make a strong case. The two trials have cost Volusia county thousands of dollars and bankrupted the defendants and their families, and, after all, the persons who murdered and ravished Miss Bruce and Mrs. Hatch and killed two innocent little boys are unpunished.

SENSATIONAL SHOOTING.

A Young Man Attempts to Take the Life of a Young Lady at a Church Revival.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., January 29—A Woodstock, Va., special to the *Dispatch* says: Just after the conclusion of the revival services in the Methonist Episcopal church, South, here last night, Walter K. Haas, of this place, a well known young man about 22 years old, laboring under temporary aberration of mind, attempted to take the life of Miss Lucy McCann, one of the organists of the church and one of Woodstock's most popular young ladies. As she was on her way home he shot at her three times with a thirty-eight calibre pistol, and then shot himself in the left breast just over the heart, the ball passing entirely through his body. The cause of the sad affair was failure in his desire to accompany the young lady from church on several former times during the revival, though he knew that she had engagements with others. On Monday he wrote her a note saying if he could not go with her no one else should, and proceeding to carry out his threat by obtaining a pistol from his sister, the wife of L. S. Walker, clerk of the county court.

Last evening he went to the home of Miss McCann and invited her to go with him for a short walk, evidently intending to take her life then, but she excused herself, saying she could not go because she had to officiate at the organ and did not desire to over exert herself. The doctors think there are chances of his recovery.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The United States Charged With Having Usurped Title to Land Belonging to British Columbia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—The *Star's* special London cable says: Lord Salisbury and Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain have been considering the result of the enquiries into records made here on behalf of British Columbia, which show that the United States has no right under the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 to three million acres of land opposite Prince of Wales Island, on the Pacific coast, which is of high stratagetic commercial value and which the United States has usurped since buying Alaska. The records of the dispatches of Bagot to Lord Canning show that Clarence Strait and not Portland inlet, is the correct boundary.

It is suggested that the Canadian members of the Alaskan boundary commission have been misled into assuming the correctness of the United States assumption.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

Fire Bugs At Work in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LANCASTER, PA., January 29.—This city is suffering from an epidemic of incendiary fires. Another one, which started this evening in the tobacco warehouse of Julius Lederman, on Harrisburg avenue, completely destroyed the warehouse with its contents, consisting of about 500 cases of tobacco, valued at $15,000; fully covered by insurance. The loss on the warehouse is $3 500; also insured. The contents of an adjoining tobacco warehouse, occupied by C. W. Bitner & Co., Cyrus Adams, and F. W. Friescher, of New York, among which were 1,000 cases of leaf tobacco, valued at $50,000, were ruined by smoke. The aggregate loss in this warehouse will be $60,000; partly insured.

THE TRANSVAAL.

President Kruger Issues Warning to Persons Who May Create Disturbances.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PRETORIA, January 29.—In view of the fact that several of the mining companies operating in the South African Republic are considering the project of closing their mines, President Kruger has issued a proclamation asserting that he has reasons for suspecting that this action is prompted by the same spirit that provoked the recent disorders in the Transvaal, and he therefore, while promising in every way possible to promote the supply of native labor and otherwise to protect and develop the mining industry, warns any persons who may create disturbances in the Republic, that the most severe penalties will be enforced.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time but finally injure the system;

LOSS OF THE HAWKINS

CAUSED BY A TRAITOR AMONG THE CREW.

The Vessel Was Examined and Pronounced Staunch and Seaworthy—Ten of the Volunteers and Five of the Crew Were Drowned.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Janury 29.—It is stated to-day that the alleged filibustering steamer W. D. Hawkins was examined in Baltimore and re-examined here and found to be in a perfectly seaworthy condition. It is believed that a traitor aboard was responsible for the disaster. It was not until Monday night that a suspicion of anything wrong aboard the craft arose. Neither the captain nor the engineer made the discovery that there was water in the engine room. One of the volunteers found it out. The men were hustled out of their bunks with hardly a chance to put on their clothes. The pumps, that shortly before were known to be in good working order, refused to answer their purpose. They were clogged. A resort to buckets was all that was left to the patriots.

The Hawkins had on board 117 souls all told, of which 101 were volunteers, and a crew of 16. Fifty more were expected, but in the hurry of leaving port these men were left behind. There was plenty of room for them on board. After the examination of the Hawkins in Baltimore she was re-examined in New York. What was found true at the first examination was more than substantiated at the second, when the Cubans themselves looked the Hawkins over. The price paid for the ship was a shade under $15,000. It was perfectly satisfactory.

It was not until Monday night that a suspicion of anything wroog aboard the craft arose. Neither the captain nor the engineer made the discovery that there was water in the engine room. One of the volunteers found it out. The men were hustled out of their bunks with hardly a chance to put on their clothes. The pumps, that shortly before were known to be in good working order, refused to answer their purpose. They were clogged. A resort to buckets was all that was left to the patriots.

The survivors whowere landed in Boston reached New York last night. It was then finally known what the loss in men amounted to—ten all told—of whom five were volunteers and five were members of the Hawkins crew.

Among those in authority the supposition that the Hawkins was not thoroughly seaworthy is not entertained Some one aboard is held responsible for the disaster.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

With Fearful and Fatal Results Near Bloxham, Georgia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 29.—A special from Blacksbear to the *Morning News* says: A boiler explosion occurred at Offerman mills, eleven miles north of here, this morning, with fearful and fatal results.

Four boilers were wrecked, and also a good deal of machinery. Five negroes were instantly killed, two have died since, and one is dying from his injuries. The loss of life would have been far greater but for the fact that the explosion occurred at the breadfast hour when nearly all of the employes were absent.

FATAL SHOOTING.

A Colored Boy Killed by a White Lad at Richmond, Va.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., January 29.—Late this evening, near the suburbs of the city, Rosier Oliver, colored, aged fifteen, was shot and killed by Julian R. Traylor, white, aged thirteen. The weapon used was a rifle. Traylor claims that the Oliver boy called him a most approbrious name, and made a motion as though to draw a pistol. Without waiting for him to draw any weapon, young Traylor placed his rifle to his shoulder and blazed away, with the result as already told.

WEST VIRGINIA LYNCHING.

A Negroe Gathering at Elk Horn Demands Arrest and Punishment of the Lynchers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ELK HORN, W. VA., January 29.—Five to eight hundred negroes are crowded in and about a hall in the suburbs of Elk Horn to-night discussing the killing of Alex. Jones, the negro, who while drunk shot several trainmen, and for so doing was lynched Monday night. Committees have been appointed and have personally called on the county officials of McDowell and asked for immediate action to bring the lynchers to justice.

At Richmond, Va, Wm. Meadows a well known painter, while under the influence of whiskey, shot and killed Maggie Driver, a woman with whom he had been intimate for several years, and then fired a fatal bullet into his own head.

The members of the New York Cotton Exchange voted yesterday in favor of establishing a clearing house.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GONE GUNNING.

President Cleveland Left Washington Tuesday on the Lighthouse Tender Maple.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The President has gone gunning again, but only for a brief trip. With Mrs. Cleveland he attended a dinner given in his honor by the Attorney General last night, and then hastily changing his dress suit for ducking costume, drove from the White House to Seventh street wharf, where the lighthouse tender Maple was waiting for him. It was midnight when the embarkation was made. The handsome little vessel at once steamed down the river. Her destination was said to be Quantico, Va., thirty-four miles down the Potomac, the southermost point of the Parr system. There were some rumors that the President might prolong his trip by joining the other lighthouse tender Violet at Portsmouth, Va., but it is believed that the President's engagements will preclude this programme being carried out. Dr. O'Reilly, the companion of previous duck hunts, accompanied the President. Everything connected with the President's departure was managed with the customary secrecy.

QUATTICO, VA., January 29.—The President's steamer Maple has moved down the river a short distance from where it first anchored on its arrival this morning. It now lies opposite the Widewater station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and about four miles south of this point. The President was out early this morning on the grounds of Col. Thomas J. Walker, and was in the duck blind early, remaining there until the afternoon after a very successful morning. The sport was abandoned for awhile. The President went aboard and had dinner. Arrangements have been made for the party to remain over night, and the President will be given an opportunity of renewing the sport by moonlight. The ducks are plentiful, and the arrangements for to night's sport will prove a pleasant and successful affair. It is now understood that the party will not leave for Washington before to-morrow afternoon.

President Cleveland returned to Washington at 8:45 this evening from his Quantico duck hunting expedition. His companions were Maj. Dr. O'Reilly and Capt. Lamberton, lighthouse inspector, with Capt. French, in charge of the Maple. The party reached Quantico at 9 o'clock this morning, and at 6 o'clock began their sport, which continued, excepting an interval for dinner, until late in the afternoon. The Maple did not leave the hunting grounds until 6 o'clock in the evening. Capt. Lamberton was the President's companion on the hunt. No unusual incident characterized the President's reception at the wharf. His carriage was there in waiting, but with no attendant besides the coachman. No van was necessary to convey the game that fell victims to the President's fowling piece to the Executive Mansion, as the sum total of his day's shooting aggregated just thirteen ducks.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Revolution in Khartoum—The Mahdi Overthrown.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, January 29.—A dispatch from Cairo to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a revolution has broken out in Khartoum and that the tribes from the interior have come to the support of the Mahdi's former follower and overthrown him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 29.—Hazif Pasha, who was Minister of Finance until a short time ago, has again been appointed to that office.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Treasury gold reserve yesterday stood at $50,883 339. The withdrawals for the day were $110,600.

Right Hon. Augh C. E. Childers, ex-member of Parliament and the occupant of several offices in former liberal Cabinets, died at 5 o'clock yesterday.

There has been no material change in the influences which are governing the New York dry goods market, and as a result inside conditions are much as last reported in all departments.

An El Paso dispatch says Fitzsimmons broke the nose of his trainer Fenchler yesterday afternoon while boxing. Dr Justice repaired the damage. The town is filling up with sports.

Since October, 1893, Harry M. Fowle, of Newton Centre, Mass. has embezzled $17,612 from the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, of Boston. He has been arrested and is held for examination.

Advices received from Constantinople say that the British and Italian Consuls arrived at Zeitoun on the 28th instant after a terrible fatiguing journey, during which they encountered severe snow storms.

Gen. Pando telegraphed the Spanish Minister at Washington, D.C., yesterday that nearly all the sugar plantations in the eastern half of Cuba had resumed operations and were now making sugar without molestation.

The assignees of the Belle of Nelson Distilling Company of Kentucky presented in court a statement of the assets and liabilities as follows: Liabilities, $709,949; assets, $498,319. The fraudulent receipts are estimated at $160 173.

A dispatch from Galva, Ill., says that John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, fell from the rear end of a Rock Island & Peoria train going thirty miles an hour, between Galva and Lafayette, Ill., yesterday. It is thought he was not seriously hurt.

The joint ballot for U. S. Senator by the Kentucky Legislature yesterday resulted in a continuation of the deadlock. The anti-Blackburn Democrats voted for Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner. The vote stood. Hunter, 66; Blackburn, 57, Buckner, 9; Wilson, 1; Brown, 1.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 30 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Wanted—Partner with $300 to take charge of business in North Carolina. Best paying business on earth. Write J. S. Tart, Fair Bluff, N. C. jan 29 4.*

The latest and best cold weather drinks specialty. We serve the best hot Tom and Jerry and hot Scotch in the city. Call and see me to-day. A. F. Levy, French Cafe, Princess street. jan 21 tf

A fresh supply daily of Country Sausage and Liver Pudding. Pig Feet 5 cents a pound. A full line of Choice Groceries cheap. Call and see me. Chas. D. Jacobs, ag't, 217½ North Front street. jan 19 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

Photographs—If your Photo U. would C. Come along and sit with me, Prices right, Photos bright, Don't delay, But come right away. U. C. Ellis, 124 Market street. dec 29 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c31

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c31

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

CASH TALKS.

THE

Alderman Hardware Co.

are now making Low Cash Prices to their country friends on

Plows, Plow Castings,

HAMES, HAME STRINGS,

Backbands, Singletrees, Trace Chains,

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

Crockery, Pistols, Cutlery,

Iron King Cook Stoves

AND LIBERTY RANGES.

A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

SAFES!

All Sizes and Make.

WRITE OR CALL ON

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.

12 Market Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

LIBERTY BELL

Will Start on Its Return to Philadelphia To-day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, Jan. 29.—The Philadelphia escort for the Liberty Bell arrived here this afternoon and will start back in the morning with the relic. While it was at the Exposition it was viewed by a million of people and its presence here was the source of general gratification.

To-night the Philadelphians were dined by the members of the Atlanta escort, who will accompany the bell North.

S. H. Fishblate's

MATCHLESS

REDUCTIONS

—ON—

SUITS

—AND—

OVERCOATS.

The blame is on the weather.

We acknowledge the corn. We are overstocked. Nothing left to do but to slash into the prices and compel you men to buy! We are going to do it—at once—now. The center of Clothing selling will be here in this Store for the next two weeks—if the lowest prices ever heard of for FINE CLOTHING count for anything—and they will.

Opportunities

Don't last forever, they come and go. A Bargain is an opportunity. You must take it quickly or miss it forever. Don't blame us if you come too late.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

jan 1 tf

The Life of The Times

Depends on the push and energy of the people. And we are to-day, as usual, striving to lead the front rank of the merchants of the Old North State. And what makes the business is prices, fair treatment and variety of goods. Our large store covers 15,000 square feet of floor room, completely filled with new and desirable goods. Our large stock consists of varied lines. We handle in large quantities Dress Goods of every style and all prices. Double fold Cotton Serge, 36 inches wide, at 5 cents a yard.

Underware and Hosery.

Our line of fast black Fine Seamless Children's Hose, at 12½ cents a pair, an extra value Men's Fine Balbrigan Half-Hose, at 10 cts. Bed Ticking, the Heavy Feather proof Bed Ticking at 12½c, worth 18c. Mattress Ticking from 6 to 10c a yard. A fine line of Union Quilts from 50c to $3.00 each. Our $1.00 Quilt is a thing of beauty and comfort. Clothing—Ladies' Wraps, Cloaks and Capes, Shoes, Millinery, Trunks, Carpets and Matting. Good Matting at 10c a yard; Good Carpet from 12½c to $1.25 a yard—all styles and prices. The finest line of Ladies' Shoes at $1 69 a pair, worth $3.00. All widths, A, B, C, D, E; size 2½ to 7; all style toes, and made of fine French Kid. We have Shoes of all styles, Men's and Ladies' Hats and Caps from 10c up. A big job in Overcoats to close at $4.00, 5 00 and 6 00—worth from $5.00 to 10.00 each. Come to Wilmington's Big Racket Store at 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton House, where you can find everything you may need at a bargain.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

jan 26 tf

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Based on Small Profits.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,

15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

Telephone 14.

Above Comparison.

Our new line of Gent'emen's $3.00 Shoes. Our $4 00 Boots this we are selling at $3.00. Ladies' $3.50 Cork Sole Shoes for $3 00. Gentlemen's $3 00 Lace Shoes for $2 50. Ladies' $2 50 for Pat. Leather Button Shoes. We ask you to call and compare them critically with any Shoe you ever bought before for the money.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jan 19 tf

EARLY OHIO,

Early Rose and Peerless

Seed Potatoes.

Remember the best seed give the best results.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

as 19 D&W tf

WE WILL DISPOSE

of the balance of our

TOYS

—AND—

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

—AT—

Less Than Cost,

IN PREFERENCE TO PACKING THEM AWAY.

Our Loss is Your Gain!

Churches

going to have

Christmas Trees

will do well to give us a call.

ALSO OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Millinery

Fancy Goods,

Dry Goods

Notions.

CLOAKS,

—AND—

Capes, Underwear and Corsets must be sold at Cost before stock taking.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

118 Market St.,

dec 29 tf Wilmington, N. C.

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON.

old stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 30

—63 1-2 Steps—

From the corner of Front and Princess streets will bring you to

Mercer & Evans'

Shoe Store,

where you can buy Shoes as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

Call there, buy a pair and get a copy of the Puzzle of the Day, and see how the "Gold Bugs" and the "Silver Bugs" will get across "Greenback River" together.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

H. C. Evans' Old Stand.

dec 31 tf

Prescription Specialist.

Foreign and Domestic

PRESCRIPTIONS

Prepared by Either

Apothecary's or Metric

SYSTEM.

N. B.—Store open every night until 11 o'clock.

Registered Pharmacist sleeps in store.

J. Hicks Bunting, Ph. G.

"Presciption Specialist,"

Y. M. C. A. Building,

jan 12 tf Wilmington, N. C.